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AND

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1779.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; Presidet of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.*

HAVING, once for all, Sir, as a subject of the State over which you now preside, acknowledged your titles, and prefixed them to this address, I flatter myself that you will excuse me from interlarding the remainder of it with words of *mere courtesy*. By your introducing into the Pennsylvania Gazette, of the 24th instant, a *conversation* which passed between us, upon a point of honour in our *private* capacity as gentlemen, you have stepped down from the *floor of office* to *my level*. 'Tis true that, by telling the public "you do not often converse with me," you seem to be sensible that your condescension was a favour. As such I humbly accept it; and as I do not charge you, Sir, with any want of politeness towards me in your publication, but confess that you have honoured me with the epithet of gentleman, and the titles which I take to myself on public occasions, I hope I shall not, in return, give you any ground to accuse me of a failure of decorum on my part.

For what purpose the private conversation between us was introduced, and made so capital a part of your publication, I am at some loss to guess. If it can be of use to elucidate any truth that concerns the world, I am satisfied; and will contribute my part by stating some parts and circumstances of it, which may have either escaped your memory, or which you may not have thought material to the object you had in view.

Mrs. Ferguson and myself have been friends and acquaintance for 25 years past. My wife and she have lived as bosom friends since their childhood. Mrs. Ferguson's virtues are such as tend not to dissolve, but cement, friendships once contracted. We had, however, but seldom seen her for some years past. Making some stay lately in town, she visited us, and informed me, among her other misfortunes, "that it had been reported to the President of the State that she had denied to me her ever having had any conversation with him relative to Governor Johnstone, so as to authorise what had been published on this affair." Madam, replied I, with some quickness, that's impossible. I have not seen you to have any conversation on the subject; and, if I had seen you, should have thought it indelicate to ask you a single question concerning it. It is your own affair—you know best when and how to explain it—I passed your door last summer in the country, and rode to town in the dark, rather than be thought inquisitive about it. The President must have been misinformed by some person, who perhaps meant no kindness either to you or to me. I can do you little good in your present situation, except so far as my good words and good will may serve you. But I am sure I would not do you harm; and, if it will be any satisfaction to you, I will take an opportunity to let Mr. Reed know that I have never heard you say a word on the subject, nor have said I did to any person living. But I will tell you, Madam, what I have said, and what may probably be the foundation of this story. Dining at Mr. Duffield's in the country last November, a gentleman in company told us at table, that, two days before, he had seen Mrs. Ferguson, who had declared upon her solemn honour that she had never given the least foundation for the story published, concerning the offer made by Governor Johnstone to General Reed, and thought herself ill used by being named on that occasion."

While I was giving Mrs. Ferguson this account, I cast my eye to the window, and saw the gentleman who was my author coming towards my house. As soon as he came in, and the first civilities were exchanged, Madam, said I, here's a lucky opportunity. I then repeated in the gentleman's hearing what I had just told her, which he allowed to be true, and also that he had mentioned the same to Mrs. Smith, and two gentlemen in Philadelphia, to confirm the account I had given them. I added that short reckonings were best among friends—this was a proper time to explain the matter.—It was best that I should not be present, and I accordingly went out.—They likewise soon left my house together, and I understood from them afterwards that the explanation between them was as follows:

Mrs. Ferguson said she had convinced the gentleman that she never could have told him or any other person, that no conversation had passed between her and Governor Johnstone concerning General Reed; because the truth was otherwise. Some conversation had passed; but she had never divulged the particulars except to General Reed himself. The most she could have told the gentleman above referred to was, that her name had been unjustly made use of in different ways on this subject, since she had not given the least foundation, by any thing she ever had said to any person, either to affirm or deny the truth of the conversation as it has been published. The gentleman owned that he might have mistaken this last part, and considered her as saying that she had never given General Reed any such foundation; as the General's name had been mentioned by both of them on the occasion. The gentleman added, that he was sorry the matter had been mistaken, and it was thought best for many reasons to say no more concerning it for the present. Mrs. Ferguson aquainted me some days afterwards that General Roberdeau had explained the matter to the President, who was perfectly satisfied; and that unless I thought it proper, there was no occasion for my taking any further trouble about it.

In this state of the affair, Sir, I did not think it any more necessary for me to "seek you" than you did to "seek me," excepting that, in point of civility, I resolved to embrace some opportunity of giving you all the satisfaction in my power. That opportunity offered in the street. I told you, as my apology for accosting you there, that I had been at your house and had missed you; asking further what time you could be found most at leisure? You replied in a very obliging manner, that you had a leisure hour in a morning between 9 and 10 o'clock. I said that less than a quarter of the time would do for me—and asked if you was going towards the State-house? We went on together to the back door, and I believe you will allow that I faithfully and circumstantially related to you what I have above set forth. It is an aukward situation, and I imagine you have felt it, when one is obliged to state from memory what "*he said, and she said*," in a long conversation. It is generally tedious to the public—seldom interesting, and therefore they should as seldom be troubled with things of this kind, and that too with great care and candor. I have endeavoured to use both; and so far we cannot materially differ.

But you say that you have been "credibly informed, "that I was very *active* and *diligent* in asserting that no "such conversation ever happened between Mrs. Ferguson and yourself, &c." You did not inform me of this when I had the honour of conversing with you on the matter. I then told you that I had mentioned the story and my author only to a *few* of my friends, and you seemed satisfied. In truth, neither they nor I were *active* in propagating it, because there was room left for candid men to suspend their judgment. I went further, Sir, and with sincerity assured you that I did not make myself *busy* in your affairs, nor in any of the disputes which now agitate this state; adding that Mrs. Ferguson had never, till the evening then preceding, told me any of the circumstances relative to her conversation with Governor Johnstone concerning you. As you did not then seem "sorry that our conversation was not closed," but rather willing to hear further particulars, I proceeded to address myself to you as follows—

"Last evening Mrs. Ferguson called upon us, and expressing uneasiness at Governor Johnstone's assertion in the abstract of his speech in the House of Commons, as published in that day's Newspaper, said, that she was determined now to publish the whole matter for the satisfaction of the world; that she was offended at Governor Johnstone's account, and not satisfied with yours; the reasons of which you could not be at a loss to know, as she had expressed them in a letter to you, a copy of which she had shewn to me, and added she would publish the letter together with her account, as the best evidence of what were her first and genuine sentiments of your state of the matter, when it appeared in print; that she had a further inducement to publish, as she had been told by some members of Assembly (I do not remember saying a member at my house, although it is not material) that many of that body, who commiserated her case, thought they would be justly reflected upon, if they did any thing for her relief while she stood in the light of a person employed by the British Commissioners to corrupt a gentleman in public station; and that, upon the whole, she thought it best to publish her own account at once, that she might not have occasion to continue in town, for the examination of any Committee that might be appointed; not that any "proposals had yet been formally made about examining her in the House;" for I had never heard of any such proposals. I concluded by assuring you that I believed she had nothing to say that could affect you, further than she had expressed in her letter, and that I could venture to add, she could have no objection to your seeing what she intended to publish.

Here, Sir, if our conversation was continued so as that "you was not sorry when it closed," the fault was not mine. You now took your turn, and with a desire (as I understood it) that I might inform Mrs. Ferguson, told me that "she ought to be very careful how she published that letter;" a hint, I believe, which was conveyed to her from you by other hands. You proceeded to give me your own account of this transaction, even more circumstantial than what you have published, with the very name of the other lady in this city with whom Governor Johnstone had "the tea-table chat" concerning you. As I flattered myself that you were placing some confidence in me, I heard you with attention, considering you as a gentleman justly tender of his character, and not disdaining to vindicate the same, even to the meanest of his fellow-citizens. As I am not *ill natured*, and have no wish nor interest to be considered as *adverse* to you, my heart was not without proper impressions from every circumstance you related in your own favour. Your account and Mrs. Ferguson's are now before the public. On comparing them, every person will make up his own judgment. I have made up mine, so far as belongs to a private man; and I hope nothing I have added to your narrative of the conversation between us, can lead to any future difference. I have not called in question any material part of what you have quoted from me, on your own account; but I thought something further necessary on mine.

Towards your conclusion, however, you have given me concern, by the following paragraph. "Reflecting af- "terwards, you say, upon our conversation, and some "accounts you had received of the wishes as well as en- "deavours of *some person* to influence Mrs. Ferguson, "you was led to *fear* she might inadvertently become "subservient to the views of some, who had different ob- "jects in pursuit than she had." Now, Sir, many of your readers have been led to believe that you meant to hold me up as *the person* to whom you allude. *If so*, it is unkind to me, as well as to Mrs. Ferguson—*unkind* to me, because I assured you that I meddled no further in the business, than to give you satisfaction where my name had been unjustly made use of to you; and because you did not seem to doubt me at that time, when I could have given you further satisfaction—*unkind* to Mrs. Ferguson, because she has declared, upon her solemn oath, "that "never one line of her account had been seen by, or read "to, an individual of either sex." Several persons, besides myself, saw the copy of her letter to you before it was published; and I believe many of them thought that it was time for her, both for your sake as well as her own, to satisfy the public. You know, Sir, she stands in need of no assistance in an affair of this kind, notwithstanding the reflection you have conveyed from Governor Johnstone, of "her mind being so *affected* by her misfortunes, "that he never had thought her capable of a confidential "conversation." You expressed the Governor's words in more harsh terms to me. Her oath and declaration, however, notwithstanding any innuendoes to the contrary, will be credited by all disinterested people who know her character; and her delicacy will be applauded, in not desiring to involve any of her friends in her difficulties, by consulting them upon the form or matter of her affidavit; and I believe the same delicacy prevented her at last from consulting even yourself upon it.

It was further *unkind* to her, Sir, in coupling my name with her's in this business; because, as you "seldom converse with me," and in the light some other persons in power think it their interest to represent me, it may be injurious to her. But, Sir, as you have said that "you shall be glad to find any declaration of your's productive of *beneficial consequences* to her," I flatter myself you will be pleased likewise to find that no acquaintance she may formerly have had with me ought to prejudice her in the public eye. It is a debt which you have made it necessary for me to pay to her; and it is a debt which, in the judgment of some of my friends, has been too long owing to myself, to make use of the means in my power for vindicating my principles of liberty and true attachment to the interest of America. If you have ever doubted of such attachment, you will rejoice, as President of this State, to find it confirmed by any authentic documents. If I can prove that I have suffered for this attachment, and have even like you, tho' in a humbler sphere, rejected promises carrying the face of corruption, without seeking to make the matter known, or to derive any other advantage from my virtue than the satisfaction of my own mind, you may then probably reach me your hand, and pronounce me entitled to some share of your own glory; though perhaps not of your power.

This will be the subject of another letter to you, and it will depend on yourself whether our correspondence shall then cease or not. If you choose or have leisure to continue it, I would not be so uncivil as to decline answering you; but while we are openly engaged on the fair footing of gentlemen, I hope none of our friends on either side will meanly interpose their skulking bye-blows, from secret places. I am, Sir, with all due regard,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

15th February, 1779.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Honourable the House of Assembly having appointed us to settle the accounts of the late Committee and Council of Safety of this State—We do hereby give NOTICE to all those "*who have* "*been entrusted with public money, or who have demands* "*upon the late Committee or Council of Safety, or are* "*otherwise interested in the said accounts unsettled,*" to attend at our office in Front-street, a few doors below Walnut-street, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and three and six in the afternoon.—As there is a necessity that these accounts be speedily adjusted, in order to enable the State to settle with the Honourable the Continental Congress, it is therefore expected that all those who are comprehended in the above notice do render in their accounts, and settle the same on or before the first of April next, or they may expect to be called on as the law directs.

JOHN NIXON,
JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJAMIN FULLER.

NAVY-BOARD, Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1779.

ALL persons having demands against this Board are desired to bring in their accounts; and all those to whom the Board hath advanced money, for public uses, are hereby called upon to tender an account of the expenditure (with proper vouchers) without delay.

The Honourable Marine Committee of Congress having ordered this Board to settle their accounts as soon as possible, induces the above notice, to which it is expected due attention will be paid by all concerned.

JOHN WHARTON, } Commissioners.
JAMES READ, }

4w.

PARCHMENT

MADE and SOLD by ROBERT WOOD, in Fifth-street, near the New Goal, Philadelphia, where Conveyancers, Stationers, Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with large or small Quantities.

LONDON, *November 27.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Houſe proceeded on the buſineſs of the preceding day, by the Speaker's deſiring Mr. Greville to bring up the report of the committee appointed to draw up the addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty. The report being then preſented at the table, and read by one of the clerks, the queſtion was put for reading it a ſecond time, when Sir Philip Jennings Clerke roſe to object to it, declaring that he found himſelf under a neceſſity either to put a negative on the addreſs, or to contend for the amendment propoſed the day before. He ſaid it was highly improper at this criſis to pay compliments to the throne, at a time of public calamity, when the ſafety of the kingdom was manifeſtly at ſtake, and every hour was pregnant with ſome new inſtance of the incapacity of the preſent Miniſters to govern this country. It appeared to him highly injurious to the nation to promiſe his Majeſty the effectual ſupport of that Houſe in meaſures deſtructive of his dominions, and for continuing in office, men who were reſolved to adhere to the ſame ruinous plans that had brought us into our preſent alarming ſituation.

Mr. Adams acquainted the Houſe, that he had poſtponed giving his ſentiments on the amendment the preceding evening, in deference to the great number of able ſpeakers on both ſides of the queſtion, chooſing rather to deliver his opinion to a thin Houſe, than to obtrude it on a tired audience. He was for the amendment on this principle, that he thought it impoſſible, from what had appeared to the Houſe in the courſe of the long debate, that this country could provide land and ſea forces ſufficient for an offenſive war with America, another with France, and perhaps another with ſome other power, without leaving theſe kingdoms almoſt defenceleſs. He obſerved, that the defence not only of the capitals of Great-Britain and Ireland, but alſo of every ſea-port town, ought to be provided for; and deſired Gentlemen would only advert to the caſe of Edinburgh laſt autumn, when a banditti of 400 men were maſters of the lives and fortunes of 50,000 of his Majeſty's ſubjects for ſeveral days, before the commanding officer, with all his bravery and conduct, could quell the mutiny; and he hoped this matter would be found worthy of parliamentary enquiry. Had not ſome towns in the ſame country been plundered by French privateers? If therefore the Miniſtry were to be indulged in their favourite ſyſtem of vigorous exertions in America, France would certainly avail itſelf of an hour of weakneſs to attack us at home; and notwithſtanding all that had been juſtly ſaid in favour of the militia, it might prove ineffectual againſt the ſuperior force the enemy might land upon us. For his part he was as ready to ſacrifice his life and fortune as any man in the Houſe, but he wiſhed to be underſtood right, he would willingly ſacrifice them in defence of this country, againſt our perfidious enemies the French. For this reaſon he wiſhed to ſee a change of Miniſters, and men employed, who would neither give up the dependency of America on Britain, nor continue year after year to make fruitleſs attempts to enforce it by the ſword; but who would leave America till he had conquered France, and then ſee if the revolted provinces would not return to their allegiance to this country. It had been aſked, who would you have for Miniſters? He did not mean to point them out, but he was certain it would be much better to caſt loſs for a new adminiſtration, than to continue the preſent ſett of men in office.

Mr. Bailey called upon adminiſtration to declare to the Houſe, if they had or had not received intelligence from Jamacia to the ſame purpoſe as the information contained in private letters from his friends, which he had received by the laſt packet, and was to the following purport: that a large body of troops were aſſembled at Hiſpaniola, and tranſports ready to embark them; that they only waited for a French fleet to convoy them; that the Minerva and Active, two of his Majeſty's frigates, had been taken by a French man of war and carried into Hiſpaniola; and that the Governor of Jamaica had been obliged to proclaim martial law, and to put the iſland in the beſt poſture of defence he was able, but without hopes of being able to hold out againſt the ſudden attack of a ſtrong fleet and a large regular force, having only 600 regulars and the mixed militia, compoſed of mulattoes, negroes, &c. That both the Governor and the Admiral on the ſtation had complained in private letters of the neglect of Government in not ſending reinforcements, or even condeſcending to let them know if they were to maintain a ſtate of peace or war with France. This was another inſtance of the want of capacity for government, and a reaſon for voting for the amendment.

Mr. Thomas De Grey, jun. (Secretary to Lord George Germaine) gave the Houſe a very ſatisfactory anſwer. He ſaid the office had no ſuch intelligence as the honourable member had mentioned; but they had letters from the Governor of Jamaica of a very contrary nature, declaring that he had put the iſland in ſuch a ſtate of defence as to enable him to reſiſt any ſudden attack, till ſuccours could arrive from England; but they had no official accounts of any number of troops collected at Hiſpaniola, nor any ſhip of war on that ſtation.

Mr. Fox roſe, and after complimenting the gentleman for the candid anſwer he had given, juſt obſerved that he thought the Secretary of State for the colonies ſhould have been in his place to have given it; but he ſeldom honoured the Houſe with his attendance. [Lord George Germaine came in not long after.] He then declared, that the private letters to the Hon. Member (Mr. Bailey) had not been abſolutely contradicted; therefore he ſhould take it for granted they were true, as they came from reſpectable inhabitants of the place; and this was a freſh inſtance of the ſhameful neglect of the Admiralty department, and of the folly of ſending ſuch naval force to America, that he could not protect our old and moſt valuable ſettlements. He then went over the grounds of his objections to the addreſs, ſtated in his former ſpeech; and added a long ſtring of the moſt bitter reflections on Lord North that could poſſibly be uttered. He ſaid it had been given out, that our ſituation was not ſo bad now as it was at the beginning of the laſt war. This we apprehend he conſtrued as a reflection on his father, the late Lord Holland, who was Miniſter at that æra; after obſerving that we were in a much worſe ſituation, for we had then only loſt Minorca, now we had loſt thirteen provinces. But the noble perſon alluded to had different motives of honour from thoſe of the preſent Miniſter; and as he had received his education under him, this might be one reaſon why he always differed from his Lordſhip on points of honour. The perſon alluded to at the beginning of laſt war thought it a point of honour to reſign his office, when he found he could no longer hold it for the benefit of his country. But the noble Lord in the blue ribband makes it his point of honour to keep in his office year after year, though his adminiſtration has been a ſeries of misfortunes to his country; and in the very moment of additional calamities, he goes into the cabinet, and adviſes his Sovereign to beſtow on him a moſt lucrative vacant place, the wardenſhip of the Cinque Ports. And why? Becauſe in another year the crown might have nothing left to give, if his Lordſhip continued to govern. But it had been ſaid, it is a rule of government with foreign Princes to aſſiſt the weak: This indeed was a reaſon for the noble Lord to continue in office, that Ruſſia and other foreign powers might aſſiſt this country. He then rallied Government upon ſending out a Commiſſioner, who could tell the Americans what ſort of men the Miniſtry were. This alone was enough to mar the ſucceſs of the treaty. He concluded with repeating his aſſertion, that a falſe account had been given to the Houſe laſt year of the ſtate of the navy.

Lord Mulgrave roſe, ſeverely reprehended Mr. Fox for the aſperity of his language, and told him, he ſhould have imagined him a candidate for a vacant Alderman's gown, and his addreſs adapted to the inhabitants of Billingſgate ward. He then declared the ſtate of the navy laſt year, as given to the Houſe, to have been true; and added, our naval force is ſuperior to that of France in all parts of the globe; it will be ſuperior to that of France and Spain very ſoon. Lord North, in a ſhort, warm ſpeech, exculpated himſelf from the charge of ſoliciting honours or emoluments; they were the ſpontaneous, voluntary gifts of his Royal Maſter, after ten years ſervices. He had not bettered his fortune ſince he came into office; and the duty he owed a large family made it incumbent on him, in his ſituation, not to refuſe a moderate proviſion for them. But as to the laſt place he had obtained, it was not of ſuch conſequence as the gentleman imagined; for it was owing to his own moderation that the King had not given him all the ſalary annexed to it in the late poſſeſſor's time. He then requeſted gentlemen not to raiſe ſcruples where there could be none: Neither the ſpeech nor the addreſs mentioned the American war; they only requeſted and promiſed general ſupport. His Lordſhip concluded with profeſſing a readineſs to reſign his office, whenever it ſhould appear that his country would be benefited by ſuch reſignation.

General Burgoyne now roſe, and deſired the attention of the Houſe to an injury, which, though it was done to an individual, ſhewed the diſpoſition of the ruling powers, and therefore came within the ſubject of the enquiry into their conduct propoſed by the amendment. He then ſtrongly blamed Lord George Germaine for preventing his ſeeing the King, and giving as a reaſon, that he could not appear at St. James's till a court of enquiry had ſat on his conduct, when at the ſame time the noble Lord had told the Houſe that no court of enquiry could be held, it being illegal. He ſaid, inſinuations had been thrown out that the American Congreſs had been uncommonly kind to him: As a Britiſh officer, he denied it; but as a Gentleman, he acknowledged he had received more civility, in their permitting him to come home to juſtify himſelf, than from the Congreſs of Miniſters at home, who had done all in their power to prevent it. He then produced letters from the Secretary of War in the courſe of the ſummer, requiring him, in his Majeſty's name, to repair to Boſton as ſoon as his health would admit. He called this letter a cabinet letter; and ſaid the noble Lord was one who adviſed it in Council; yet he thought it could hardly be, that he wanted him out of the kingdom, when he knew he had a public diſpute to ſettle with him. However, if the order was made peremptory, he knew how he ought to act.

Lord George Germaine, in reply, obſerved, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure General Burgoyne ſhould not approach his preſence till a court of enquiry had ſat upon his conduct; that in regard to his honour, he had afterwards adviſed a court martial as the faireſt mode of trial for his reputation. As to the orders from him to return to Boſton, the cabinet letter in particular came from Lord Amhurſt as Commander in Chief, and he might ſhow it to the Council for their opinion as a matter of delicacy: This was all he knew of it, as it was out of his department; but in his opinion, as the Commiſſioners and General Clinton had received a paper in the King's name to ratify the treaty of Saratoga, he ſhould have imagined the General ſhould have been there to have ſtated many circumſtances they might have been ſtrangers to. At leaſt it muſt have been ſome comfort to the impriſoned army to have ſeen their General ſharing in their fate, and uſing his beſt endeavours for their releaſe. As to the diſpute between them, he wiſhed it was ſifted to the bottom, let who would ſuffer, and he ſhould be as ready to find the Gentleman honourably acquitted as any one in the Houſe.

Mr. Pulteney ſaid a few words againſt the addreſs, on the ſame principles as the reſt of the gentlemen, and the queſtion being called for, the report was read a ſecond time, and the addreſs agreed to.

Dublin, Dec. 5. Political circumſpection, wiſdom, and virtuous reſolution ought, in the preſent awful criſis, to direct our proceedings. Even his Majeſty from the throne would ſeem to acknowledge public affairs to be in a moſt undeſirable ſtate, and war, with its attendant miſeries, dangers and expences, is now almoſt certain.

The ſpeech admits that our efforts have not been attended with wiſhed for ſucceſs; that the great armaments of certain powers demand our attention. It alſo mentions the militia in honourable terms; nor are public ſpirit, ſteady order, and love of our country left unpraiſed! Theſe are pleaſing words from the Prince; and we hope that both his own and Miniſter's conduct will, in future, be governed by a ſteady regard to the general welfare. Had this always been the caſe, loyal abuſed ſubjects would not now have been witneſſes to thoſe accumulated evils, which now preſs hard on their freedom, ſpirits and properties.

In the courſe of the debate in the Houſe of Lords of England, on Thurſday ſe'nnight, the Earl of Shelburne made a moſt eloquent ſpeech, which ſpoke the man of ſtrong obſervation, and laborious enquiry after knowledge: Among other particulars, his Lordſhip was loud for impeaching the evil counſellors who had adviſed the late meaſures, declaring that the acts of government reſpecting America for ſome time paſt were notoriouſly —— and deſpotic; that the hints thrown out by Lord Suffolk as to the new mode for carrying on the war, were doubtleſs alluſive to burning and deſtroying the towns of America; a ſyſtem ſo black, ſo ſavage, and ſo like the doctrine of the ſcalping knife and tomahawk, that it could have its origin no where but in the wicked minds of thoſe men, who had for years ſhewn that they were determined to be the deep and dark aſſaſſins of the conſtitution. He quoted Thycidides and Sir William Temple, by way of comment on the late commiſſioners ſent out to America, and declared that he wondered, if Adminiſtration ſeriouſly meant good to this country, why they did not pitch upon the Duke of Chandos, and men of real importance and weight, to be the Commiſſioners. He obſerved, that we had better loſe another iſland than to loſe the ſervices of Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, declaring they were public property, and that, however Adminiſtration might mean to whiſper away their characters, the people would not ſuffer them to be ſacrificed to any petty cabal. He proteſted that the ſalvation of this country was aſcribable to Admiral Keppel; and after repeatedly aſſerting that he moſt heartily wiſhed the public both within and without doors would riſe, as one man, and drag the authors of our preſent calamities to ignominy and puniſhment, he concluded with repeating, that he joined with the Earl of Briſtol in wiſhing that an addreſs might be ſuſpended till an enquiry into the national grievances had taken place, and that the reſult of that enquiry might be the object of a future addreſs.

BOSTON, February 11.

Laſt Thurſday arrived in this harbour, the ſhip Viper, taken by Capt. Samuel Nicholſon, in the Continental frigate Deane; ſhe is a letter of marque, fitted out at Liverpool, mounting 10 guns, and had 75 men. She had captured the day before a brig from Newbury, Parſons maſter, which the Deane was in chaſe of when the prize left her. Capt. Nicholſon took and burnt a ſhip belonging to London, in ballaſt from New-York to Cadiz, for a load of brandy, wine and fruit, for the uſe of the army and navy at New-York.

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies we learn, that the Minerva has taken four Britiſh privateers, and carried them into Cape-Francois.—She alſo took a privateer of 24 guns from New-Providence, and after taking the Captain and two or three hands on board, the prize, by accident it is ſuppoſed, blew up, and all on board periſhed.

Feb. 15. By the General Mifflin privateer ſhip of war, Capt. M'Neil, arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 48 days from France, we learn, that though no declaration of war has as yet taken place on the part either of Britain or France, yet hoſtilities are carried on with vigour by ſea, and with various ſucceſs. The Britiſh cruizers have taken from the French four Indiamen, chiefly owned, it is ſaid, and inſured in England, and a number of rich merchantmen from the Weſt-Indies and other parts. The French have likewiſe made many captures from the Engliſh, which, though ſuppoſed not equal in riches to what they have loſt, far exceed in number of armed veſſels and ſailors. They have taken four Britiſh frigates, among which the Fox was one, to the Captain of which, the Hon. Mr. Windſor, they have paid many compliments in their public papers for his bravery; they have likewiſe taken ſome Weſt-Indiamen, a number of Guineamen, and near 70 Britiſh privateers. It is computed that there is now in France 8000 ſeamen in captivity, and near 4000 French ſailors in England. The Belle Pool, a French frigate, has particularly diſtinguiſhed herſelf, and become terrible to the Jerſey and Guernſey privateers, a number of which ſhe has taken, and three large privateers of 30 guns and upwards from Liverpool, have been carried into France. The Dutch appear to be very angry at a number of their ſhips, bound to France, having been taken by the Britiſh cruizers: Theſe, it is ſaid, are to be releaſed and their cargoes detained. The Dutch ſend out their veſſels now with convoys. Lord Howe, going to England in the Eagle, narrowly eſcaped being taken by three French men of war, who were ſo ſlow in their motions, that the Eagle, though near one of them, finally got off. The moſt material article of news is, that 12 ſail of the line, and ſome ſmaller ſhips, had ſailed from France, their deſtination unknown; though it was generally ſuppoſed they are bound to the Weſt-Indies, as a reinforcement to the ſquadron of the Count D'Eſtaing. The report in France was, that the Spaniſh fleet would immediately join the French, which muſt at once turn the ſcale againſt Britain. In one day, viz. the 27th of Auguſt, an account was received in London of the loſs of 21 veſſels taken by the French; of thoſe ten were from Arch-Angel, laden with naval ſtores, and lamented in the London papers as an inexpreſſible loſs.

The Mifflin has taken 13 prizes ſince ſhe left America; one of which was a privateer ſnow, from Briſtol, of 16 guns and 80 men. The Captain and all the crew were laid in irons, for renewing the fight after they ſtruck.

Ruſſia is fully engaged in watching the Turks, and the commotions in Germany, in which ſhe is ſoon like to be involved on the part of Pruſſia, and only engages to protect her own trade with Britain in the Baltic. The Dutch are determined to ſuffer no interruption in their trade with France, and to make no commutation for the naval ſtores lately captured by the Engliſh, but inſiſt upon a ſpecific reſtitution, enforcing their demands by a fleet of 37 men of war, which they have lately ordered out. The Danes and the Swedes are determined to act a ſimilar part; by which means the trade of France will be ſafe in neutral bottoms, and much inſurance ſaved, while her ſeamen are employed in the King's ſervice, and on board privateers. Britain, if ſhe would prevent this, muſt enter into a war with all theſe nations. The diſtreſs of the manufactures in Ireland is great, if we may judge by the city of Dublin: The number of linnen looms, ſay the Engliſh papers, in that city, is exactly 1627, of which 1300 are abſolutely at a ſtand. The Britiſh miniſtry ſhow a deſign of extending the land-tax into that kingdom. The alarm is given, and much oppoſition preparing.—Their expences are daily encreaſing; the companies of men raiſed by private ſubſcription, for the defence of Ireland, are ſaid to amount to 7000 men. While the Roman Catholics have lately been raiſed there, by acts of Parliament; the old hardſhips have been left in full upon the Proteſtant Deſſenters; of this they loudly complain. They ſay, it is becauſe they are ſuſpected as friendly to America; they ſpeak with the higheſt eulogium of the land of liberty beyond the Atlantic, and many of them hope ſoon to become inhabitants of it. Birmingham, among other manufacturing towns, after all her loyal efforts, complains now of the war, and gave poor Burgoyne the ſmall ſatisfaction of ringing her bells as he lately paſſed through that place.—Several letters are addreſſed in the London papers to the Prince of Wales upon the loſs of America, and the preſent perilous ſtate of the nation; from which it ſeems as if the Whigs had ſome hopes of finding a patron in this young Prince.

The King, ſays a London paper, goes about the town of Winſor, ſhewing his twelve children, while his ſubjects would be much more happy, could he reſtore to their ſight the 13 Provinces his oppreſſive meaſures have ſevered from Britain.—Lord North has obtained for two of his ſons the Reverſion of the Duke of New-Caſtle's

emoluments in the Cuſtoms, valued at 5000l. per annum. His private Secretary, and one of his Clerks are appointed Receivers of the new tax upon houſes, valued at 1600l. per annum. When this great miniſter ſhall add to the loſs of the Provinces, that of Gibraltar, Port Mahon, and the Weſt-Indies, the emoluments of his family and friends will doubtleſs be proportionably increaſed.

The ſtanding military force in the whole iſland of Britain was computed in September laſt at 22,000, the militia at 28,000, in all 50,000. Add this charge, and that of the internal defence of Ireland, chiefly incurred by the war with France, to that of the ſhips and forces abroad, and the amount muſt be immenſe.

The Britiſh Court leave no ſtone unturned to break the preſent connection between France and America; and they have ſecretly offered to reſtore to France all their acquiſitions in the laſt war, and to allow her many ſpecial advantages in trade, provided ſhe will relinquiſh her alliance with theſe States: But his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, though his diſpoſition is pacific as it is generous, is determined to be as faithful to his new allies, as Congreſs have been to him; and to make no ſettlement but with their conſent, and upon the ſureſt baſis of their Independence and Liberty.

The decreaſe in the exportations of hard-ware in England has become ſo great, that beſides the numbers lately gone into the ſea and land ſervice, more than 300 people in that branch of buſineſs are out of employ.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz, dated December 12, 1778, to a merchant in this town.

"Six ſhips of the line of 74 guns and two of 40 guns have ſailed from Breſt, as well as a large quantity of proviſions for our iſlands. When this ſquadron ſhall be joined to thoſe of the Count D'Eſtaing, the Engliſh will not have an equal force to oppoſe us. This ſituation gives us the hopes that we ſhall ſoon hear of the reduction of the Britiſh iſlands. We have near 12,000 Britiſh priſoners in this kingdom, the greateſt part of which have been taken in privateers. The two ſquadrons had no engagement, but our ſhips and frigates have taken a great many privateers and a number of Britiſh frigates. The King of England has ſent a commiſſioner to treat upon an exchange of priſoners; our King has anſwered he was very willing, provided there be alſo an exchange of the Americans, and that he would give man for man. The Engliſh will not hear a word of our allies, and our Court will do nothing unleſs they are included. Six ſhips of the line of 74, and two of 64, have ſailed two months ago with ſeveral frigates which convoyed a fleet loaded with proviſions.—All theſe forces joined to the Count D'Eſtaing—Farewell to the Engliſh Iſlands. All our ſhips and frigates will be compleatly armed by the ſpring. The three new ſhips of the line at Toulon, and thoſe which were repairing, are fitted out with the ſquadron of M. Fabry. This ſquadron will conſiſt of 12 ſhips of the line, and as many frigates and zebecks. We have at Rochfort three new ſhips of 74 guns, which are to join the Breſt fleet. It is ſuppoſed that this fleet will be ſuperior next ſpring to what it was laſt year, ſo that we are very eaſy. War has not yet been declared, but we do not take the leſs for that."

The ſloop Union, Zebulon Whipple, commander, ſailed on or about the 30th of December laſt, from Nantz, bound to Virginia. On the 22d December arrived at Nantz, the ſloop Charles, Jenkins, commander, from Virginia, belonging to Nantucket, all well.

A letter of marque brig, of 16 guns, taken by Captain John Leach, bound from London for Antigua, laden with dry goods, arrived in a ſafe port laſt Friday.

Thurſday laſt a Continental brig arrived ſafe in port from Cadiz, the maſter of which informs, that he left at that port upwards of 30 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, ready for the ſea at an hour's warning.

Same day arrived ſafe in port, a topſail ſchooner, of about 80 tons, laden with dry fiſh, prize to the Hazard.

PROVIDENCE, February 6.

Early on Monday morning laſt the enemy from Rhode-Iſland landed a party of men at Quidneſet, in Narraganſet, who carried off 19 head of cattle, and 180 ſheep, belonging chiefly to Mr. Matthew Manchеſter: The cattle they killed on the ſhore, and floated to a ſloop they brought for the purpoſe. A boat, with 80 buſhels of corn on board, was alſo carried off. The enemy were ſo cautious of occaſioning an alarm, that they did not diſturb Mr. Manchеſter's family, nor any alarm given till they had accompliſhed their buſineſs, and were re-embarking.

We learn that a ſloop, mounting 10 ſix pounders, was laſt week driven aſhore on Long-Iſland, by two privateers belonging to Connecticut; ſhe was afterwards got off, and brought into a ſafe harbour.

A ſloop laden with flour, peas, &c. bound to Newport, is taken and carried into Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, February 5.

Laſt Saturday the Ranger, a privateer brig of 12 guns, in the ſervice of the enemy, and it is ſaid has been a cruiſer in the Sound for ſome time paſt, was brought into this port by the brig Middletown, Capt. Sage, Sloop Beaver, Capt. Havens, and the Sloop Eagle, Capt. Conkling. She was taken from a wharff at Sagharbour, Long-Iſland, after a ſhort reſiſtance. Five of her people were taken, the others ran off.

The day the above privateers returned into port they diſcovered 20 ſail of veſſels from the Eaſtward ſtanding up Sound, under convoy; being thick weather, that night they anchored under Gardiner's Iſland, and the next morning 13 of them with the convoy proceeded up the Sound, the others went into Sagharbour.

On Sunday the brig Middletown, the ſloops Beaver and Eagle, ſailed again for Sagharbour, where they diſcovered the ſeven veſſels which had arrived there that morning, one of which was an armed brig of 8 or 10 guns; when a fair proſpect appeared of their making captures of the whole; but the wind being ahead the brig Middletown, in beating up the harbour, moſt unfortunately ſtruck on the Middle Ground, diſtant about a quarter of a mile from the ſhore, where ſhe was bravely defended by her Captain and crew for 4 or 5 hours, againſt an inceſſant fire from the above armed brig and ſeveral field-pieces on the ſhore; but after being hulled by about 30 ſhot, ſeveral of which were under water, and the veſſel careening by means of the tide falling, rendered it impracticable to work the guns to advantage; in this ſituation they were obliged to quit the veſſel, all the people except four being taken on board the two ſloops, this unhappy accident put an end to their enterprize. However, ſoon after leaving the harbour, the two ſloops met with two brigs bound in from New-York, which they took, and have brought them into port. They were part of a fleet which about three weeks ago arrived at New-York from Cork: Their cargoes conſiſt of about 12000 buſhels of oats, 26 puncheons of rum, ſome wine, &c. which was deſigned for the uſe of the troops at the eaſt end of Long-Iſland.

We hear that a brig, laden with butter and other proviſions, a few days ago ſailed from New-York, for Newport, and being becalmed, ſhe anchored near Oyſter-Bay, where all the people, except two, went on ſhore; but the wind ſoon after ſpringing up, the two that were left on board cut the cable, and run into a port the weſtern part of this State.

We alſo hear that a ſloop bound from New-York to Newport, was a few days ſince taken in the Sound by two whaleboats, and carried into a harbour at the weſtward.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, Feb. 26, 1779.

"Yeſterday morning a detachment of the enemy from Staten-Iſland made an attempt to ſurprize the poſt at Elizabeth-Town. On receiving information of it, Gen. St. Clair with the Pennſylvania diviſion, and Gen. Smallwood with the Maryland diviſion, were put in motion by different routes, to form a junction at the Scotch Plains, and proceed to reinforce General Maxwell, and act as circumſtances ſhould require. Intelligence of the ſudden retreat of the enemy occaſioned their recal before they had advanced far. The incloſed copy of a letter from General Maxwell will furniſh all the particulars I have received of this fruitleſs incurſion."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Gen. Maxwell to Gen. Waſhington, dated Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 25, 1779.

SIR,

"The enemy attempted a ſurprize this morning. They diſembarked about three o'clock; at which time, Colonel Ogden, officer of the day, obtained information, and conveyed it to me. Their landing was made on our left; as it appeared the moſt unſuſpected part, being a very difficult marſh.

"Not knowing their deſign or numbers, after aſſembling the troops, I marched them to the rear of the town, that they might not turn our left flank, or gain our rear. When day-light enſued we preſſed upon the enemy, who were then retiring to their boats. In the purſuit, a few of them were killed, and ſome others fell into our hands.

"During our abſence from the town, they collected a number of cattle and horſes, which, upon our advancing, immediately fell into our hands. They returned by the ſame difficult and almoſt inacceſſible marſh or ſalt meadow. Colonels Dayton, Ogden and Barber, with ſelect and different detachments, purſued them; but the quickneſs of their embarkation, added to the difficulty of the marſh, prevented any other ſucceſs than capturing one of their boats with the hands.

"Our loſs, I think, does not amount to more than three or four men. Major Ogden, who firſt reconnoitered the enemy, received a ſudden wound by a bayonet; but it is hoped not dangerous.

"The militia aſſembled on this occaſion with the utmoſt alacrity; and Colonel Shrieve from Newark, having early taken the alarm, marched immediately to our ſupport.

"The enemy's deſign and expectation by this movement was undoubtedly a complete ſurprize; in which I am happy to acquaint your Excellency they were as completely diſappointed.

"Your Excellency may expect a more particular account in my next."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The General Arnold, Hunter, from this port, is taken and carried into Jerſey by the Active privateer.

On Thurſday laſt the petition of this city, expreſſing diſapprobation of the meaſures recommended by the General Aſſembly for taking the ſenſe of the people on the calling of a Convention, ſigned by eight hundred and ſeventy-ſeven freemen, was delivered by a Committee to Robert Morris, Eſq; Member for the city, to be by him preſented to the Houſe.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, February 26, 1779.*

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Board, with reſpect to the appropriation of the public waggons of this State to private uſes by General Arnold, and John Mitchell, Deputy-Quarter-Maſter-General, be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed. And alſo their proceedings in the caſe of Matthew Clarkſon, Aid-de-Camp to General Arnold.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** *The calamities of war, and the invaſion of this city by the enemy, having interrupted the proceedings of the* American Philoſophical Society, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, *the Members are requeſted to meet at the College on Friday next, the 5th inſt. at Six o'clock in the evening, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the Society, with ſuch matters as may be neceſſary to promote the deſign of their inſtitution.*

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Wedneſday Morning, March 3, 1779.

The Wheels of the United States Lottery are 104,570 Dollars richer in Proportion than when the Drawing commenced.

There are now in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000 Dollars
8	of	5,000
79	of	1,000
535	of	500
15294	of	30

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE,

At the LINEN MANUFACTORY, at the corner of Ninth and Market-ſtreets,

A NEW BUILDING, which may be cut into two good ſtables and chair-houſes, each 18 by 15 feet, with large hay-lofts, being double framed in the middle for the convenience of moving. At the ſame place will be ſold, the Effects on hand, conſiſting of brown linen, dimity, flax, thread, and a number of fire-buckets. The ſale to begin on the fifth of March, at Ten o'clock.

At the Company's BLEACH FIELD in Merion townſhip, will be ſold at public Vendue, a Frame Building, erected in the field, having a new twenty-feet water-wheel, and ſundry utenſils neceſſary for the bleaching buſineſs, ſuch as boiler, lye tubs, ſcoops, roller, draining frames, &c. Alſo will be ſold, a horſe, cart, plow, harrow, &c. The ſale to begin on the premiſes the eleventh of March, at Ten o'clock.

All perſons having any accounts againſt the Company, are deſired to bring them in to ISAAC HOWELL, SAMUEL CLARK, or RICHARD WELLS, as the ſtock is now to be divided amongſt the Proprietors.

WANTS a PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN, who is well acquainted with STORE-KEEPING, &c. and can ſhew a good Recommendation from the Gentlemen he lived with laſt. Any Perſon wanting ſuch a One, by leaving a Line at the PRINTERS, will be waited on. ¶1w.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A propoſed Preamble for the propoſed Bill for the gradual abolition of SLAVERY *in the State of Pennſylvania.*

WHEN we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great-Britain were exerted to reduce us: When we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been expoſed, and how miraculouſly our wants in many inſtances have been ſupplied, and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude became unequal to the conflict: We cannot but be led to a ſerious and religious ſenſe of the manifold bleſſings we have undeſervedly received from the hand of that being, from whom every good and perfect gift cometh.

Impreſſed with theſe ideas, we conceive it our duty, and rejoice that it is in our power to extend a portion of that freedom to others which has been extended to us, and a releaſe from that ſtate of thraldom to which we ourſelves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have now every proſpect of being happily delivered. It is not for us to enquire into the reaſons why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the ſeveral parts of the earth were diſtinguiſhed by a difference of feature or complexion. It is ſufficient for us to know, that all are the work of his hands; and that he who created all is no reſpecter of perſons. We ſee in the diſtribution of mankind that the moſt fertile, as well as unfertile parts of the earth are inhabited by men of different complexions with ourſelves, from which we may reaſonably as well as religiouſly infer, that he who placed them there beſtowed on them equally with others a portion of his care and protection, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies.

We eſteem it a peculiar bleſſing granted to us, that we are enabled at this day to add one more ſtep to a ſtate of univerſal civilization, by removing, as much as poſſible, the ſorrows of thoſe who have hitherto lived in undeſerved bondage; and from which, by the aſſumed authority of the Kings of Britain, no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned by a long courſe of experience from theſe narrow prejudices and partialities of education, we find our hearts enlarged with kindneſs and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and conceive ourſelves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the bleſſings we have received from our great Creator, to manifeſt the ſincerity of our profeſſion, and to give ſome effectual token of our gratitude. And whereas the condition of thoſe perſons, who have hitherto been denominated negroe and mulatto ſlaves, has been attended with circumſtances that not only deprived them of the common bleſſings to which they were by nature entitled, but to caſt them into thoſe deep afflictions of heart, by an unnatural ſeparation and ſale of their perſons from each other, and of the perſons of their children, which can only be conceived by ſuppoſing ourſelves in the ſame caſe: In juſtice therefore to perſons ſo unhappily circumſtanced, and who, by having no proſpect before them whereon they may reſt their ſorrows and their hopes, have no natural inducement to render that ſervice to ſociety they otherwiſe might—and alſo in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that ſtate of *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain—Be it enacted, That from and after the fourth day of July, A. D. 1776 (the glorious æra of American liberty and independence) all male and female children, born of, &c. &c. &c.

The following is publiſhed by deſire of the gentleman who favoured us with the foregoing Preamble.

Note. The above piece was ſent to Mr. Bradford two or three days before the publication of his laſt week's paper, at the ſame time intimating that it was not intended to exclude any perſonal reflections, more eſpecially on public characters, if they could be deemed more agreeable to his cuſtomers. On finding it omitted, and no notice taken of it, a meſſenger was ſent for the above piece laſt Saturday, and Mr. Bradford declared *he had burnt it.*

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Front-ſtreet, above Vine-ſtreet,*

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE

for FEBRUARY:

CONTAINING, amongſt a variety of pieces, Contraſt between the Death of a Deiſt and a Chriſtian, David Hume and Samuel Finley; Reply of Continental Currency to the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance of Hard-Money; Account of the Iſland of Santa Cruz, containing an original Poem on the beauties of that Iſland, &c. &c.

Price for the preſent Month.

I. To the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars.*---To Gentlemen of the army, *Two dollars.*‡

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars.*

III. To the Subſcriber for a ſingle copy, on advancing twenty-four dollars, *Two dollars.*

The MAGAZINES may be had at AITKIN'S, BELL'S, and WOODHOUSE'S Book-ſtores.

‡ *This article is added, becauſe, from the frequent and neceſſary change of ſtations, it cannot be convenient for Gentlemen of the Military to take the Magazine regularly and become Subſcribers.*

BOHEA TEA, in hogſheads or ſmall cheſts, to be Sold, by JOHN PETERS, junior, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Shaffer's. Alſo a few pieces of woollens, cotton, copperas, and rice in barrels; a quantity of mohair and ſcarf twiſt, coat and veſt buttons, allom, a few tierces of rum, &c. ¶1w.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY SEAT, *five miles from this city, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a road leading from thence to Germantown:*

THE ſituation is high and healthy, and has a very extenſive proſpect; It contains thirty acres, near half of which is woodland, has a commodious houſe erected thereon, almoſt new, with a large kitchen garden well fenced, good ſtables and chair-houſe, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit, about 4 acres.

If not ſold, it will be lett to a tenant with a ſmall family, who underſtands gardening and fruit trees. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

February 26, 1779.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June or beginning of July laſt, a bay HORSE, being not fit for ſervice at that time; this is to give notice to the owner to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, pay the charges and take him away, otherwiſe the horſe will be ſold to pay coſt.

Whereas a certain perſon was ſome time ſince at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Keichleins, in Rockhill townſhip, and there ſaid that I had denied the horſe to him, I hereby requeſt that perſon to prove what he has aſſerted, as no perſon to this day has enquired after ſaid horſe.

¶ CHRISTIAN KERN.

February 22, 1779.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday, the fourth of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at HARMAN and LEWIS's ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

A VALUABLE Collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of about nine hundred volumes in moſt faculties. Catalogues of which will be ready to be delivered on Monday next, at the Sheriff's office; ſeized and taken in execution, by

‖2w. JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the ſixth day of March next, at the ſtore formerly occupied by Harman and Lewis, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, at 11 o'clock,

TWELVE Hogſheads of old Jamaica and Antigua SPIRITS, of an extraordinary quality: Seized and taken in execution by JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff. ‖1w.

N. B. In the above advertiſement in our laſt, the place of ſale by miſtake was ſaid to be at Harman and Lewis's ſtore, and it is thought proper to inſert this, in order to prevent any miſtakes concerning the eſtabliſhed reputation of that houſe, the ſtore being only granted by Mr. Harman for the the ſale of the abovementioned Books and Rum.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on the 15th day of this inſtant March, by the ſubſcribers,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, containing 61 acres of land, about 40 acres thereof clear, and the remainder well timbered, with a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and log barn thereon, a very good ſpring and well, a good young bearing orchard, and about 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, ſituate and lying in Hill-town townſhip, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 28 miles from the city, the premiſes where the clergyman Mr. Wack dwells on. The ſaid premiſes are to be ſold for ready money; a good and indiſputable deed ſhall be given for ſaid land; the vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

VALENTINE BERGSTRESER, and
¶ PAUL FRANCE.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 16th day of this inſtant March, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Weſt-Nantmel townſhip, Cheſter county, ſundries, as followeth, viz.

A PLANTATION, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, containing 246 acres of limeſtone LAND, in Little Coneſtoga Valley, the buildings tolerable, the meadow excellent, and 30 acres more may be made, watered by a plentiful ſtream; any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may know the terms, by applying to Meſſieurs BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN JONES, Inn-keeper, near the premiſes.

At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, Horſes, breeding mares, cows and calves, ſwine, a crop of rye in the ground, rye by the buſhel, a quantity of whiſky by the barrel and gallon, cyder by the hogſhead and barrel, empty veſſels, and ſome houſhold goods; where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by CALEB JONES. ¶

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, by the Subſcribers, Auditors appointed by a Rule of Court for the County of Glouceſter, in a Cauſe wherein *Joſeph Ellis*, Eſq; is Plaintiff, againſt *John Hinchman*, Eſq; Defendant, upon an Attachment iſſued againſt the ſaid *Hinchman*, that the Creditors of ſaid *Hinchman* do meet, at the Houſe of *Hugh Creighton*, in *Haddonfield*, on Friday, the 12th Day of March next, in order to adjuſt the Accounts of ſaid *Hinchman*, and make Diſtribution agreeable to Act of Aſſembly.

JOSEPH COOPER, JOHN GRUFFYTH, Auditors.
Glouceſter, February 24, 1779. ‖2w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good ſecurity.

P. S. Was left at the ſaid dwelling-houſe, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a caſe; whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February laſt, at night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Middletown, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but moſt natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly ſhod before, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, and a white ſaddle mark on the off ſide, his mane and tail both black, has a diſorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Philadelphia, February 25, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of laſt week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with white hairs, ſome white hairs in her forehead, has two ſaddle marks cloſe to her ſhoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal, and had a ſucking foal when ſhe went away; trots neat, carries her head and tail well, has a ſwitch tail, pretty ſhort, not ſhod, her mane falls to the off ſide, branded in the hair GH, three-quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, neat and ſtraight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail, which may be altered, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots heavy, and ſhuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken to any uſe, ſtrong made, fit for gears, riſing three years old, 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid mares, if ſtrayed, and brings them to me, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares alone, ſhall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, or to *Robert Erwin*, Carter. § GEORGE HARDING.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weſt's place, in Kenſington, on the 15th day of February 1779, a middle-ſized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are alſo white, has a ſtar in her forehead and large horns; ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

Cheſter, February 26, 1779.

CAME to the Stable of the Subſcriber, the firſt of this Month, a Bay MARE, about 14 Hands high, and 12 or 14 Years old. The Owner paying Charges, and proving Property, may have her again, by applying to

¶ WILLIAM KERLIN.

March 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth townſhip, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Adminiſtratrix. †

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are once more deſired to diſcharge the ſame before the 25th of March next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to John Roſs, of London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on or before the ſaid 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to ſettle the accounts as ſoon as poſſible.

STEPHEN COCHRAN,)
Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS,) Adminiſtrators.

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey. The tract conſiſts of about 3000 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak; there is alſo about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premiſes, the ſtream of water is conſtant and plentiful, and the preſent clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £2000 a year. On the premiſes are every neceſſary improvement for carrying on the buſineſs, the ſoil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premiſes may enquire of John Sparks, Eſq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premiſes, and for further particulars of the ſubſcriber, on the two days preceding the ſale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the ſale. The title indiſputable, and to be entered on the firſt day of April after the ſale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the third of March, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A NEAT three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and two ſtory BRICK KITCHEN, ſituated in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut-ſtreet. Alſo 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a ſmall houſe on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premiſes,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jerſey ſhore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On ſaid plantation is an orchard, two large ſtone houſes, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, ſtable and ſhed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinſon's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, about ten days ago, a ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round; alſo a Saddle and Bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with green pluſh houſing; the perſon who left them ſaid he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to tranſact ſome buſineſs for General Rodney, and that the horſe, ſaddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From ſeveral circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed the horſe, ſaddle and bridle are ſtolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is ſuppoſed he went on board the *Engliſh* ſhipping when in *Cheſapeake-Bay* in *Auguſt* 1777. I have been informed he has ſince left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Mulattoe, or bringing him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July laſt, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewiſe a dark bay HORSE, about ſeven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moſes Bartram, between the two and three mile ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, on the firſt of January laſt, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns ſaid mare is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, Cumru townſhip, Berks county, in the State of Pennſylvania, a plantation or tract of good limeſtone land, ſituated in the townſhip of Cumru aforeſaid, about one mile from the town of Reading, and adjoining the river Schuylkill, the road leading from Reading to Lancaſter going through the ſame; the ſaid tract contains 165 acres, about 100 acres thereof cleared, twelve of which good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, and a ſpring of good water near the houſe, and alſo the convenience of a good ſhad fiſhery; the whole in good repair. The title is indiſputable; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

Feb. 18, 1779. § JOHN GERBER

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC DAVIS, Eſq; late of Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book account, are deſired to bring the ſame in properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adminiſtratrix; and JOHN DAVIS, Adminiſtrator. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN *a ſecond time*, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his near hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the off hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 23, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipſhotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 24th of September laſt, Two MARES, the one brown and the other black: The black mare is about 9 years old, has a white ſpot under the ſaddle, and under her tail a croſs ſcar; the brown mare is alſo about 9 years old, has a black ſpot as large as a dollar on one ſide of her buttock. Whoever brings the ſaid mares to the ſubſcriber, or gives him notice of them ſo that he may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or *Twenty five Dollars* for one of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

‡ JOHN ADAM SNYDER.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid mares were with foal.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Glouceſter county, and State of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday the 16th day of March next, on the premiſes, A valuable SAW-MILL and TRACT of LAND thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact ſurvey thereof will be ſhewn the day of ſale, ſituate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Glouceſter and Salem, about ſeven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about ſix years old, in good order, and built for ſawing ſhip plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for ſawing or any other uſe; the ſoil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premiſes two good plantations: There is on the premiſes above the ſaid mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the ſtream being good and ſeldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the ſaid mill to be ſawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon ſale) the title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer on paying one half of the purchaſe money down may have a reaſonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good ſecurity if required. Attendance will be given on the day of ſale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor; and
‡ SARAH MORGAN, Executrix.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a griſt-mill with an excellent ſtream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Eſquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a ſhallop may come up to the mill door, with a thouſand buſhels of grain; an inexhauſtible quantity of mud, of the beſt quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very ſmall expence; likewiſe an excellent quarry may be opened of the beſt building ſtone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where veſſels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a ſtone. Its beautiful ſituation on the river is ſufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of buſineſs. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of ſaid *Jones*, living in Blockley townſhip, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡5w.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Buſſel-town, ſituated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public Houſe upwards of 50 years. There is on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the firſt floor, and 5 on the next, with a never failing ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Propoſals from any Perſons diſpoſed to rent the ſame.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the Subſcriber's ſtable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The ſame night was ſtolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably ſtrong, the wheels have 14 ſpokes in each, the hubs large, the braſs nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with ſhackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of uſe near two years. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the thief, horſe and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horſe, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reaſonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwined townſhip, near the Spring-Houſe tavern, on the 1ſt of January laſt, A *Bay Horſe*, about 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

Best possible image.

MARCH, 1779. THE NUMB. 2543.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1779.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE Stone Houſe, Stables, &c. ſuitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Poſt, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

Germantown, February 24, 1779.

WAS left in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-day CLOCKS, one with a walnut caſe, the other mahogany, maker's name of one *Auguſtine Neiſer, Germantown*, the other having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle between the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the face where the moon is commonly repreſented, and no maker's name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dreſſing-table with eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws, two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with eagles claws, one carved; one walnut high cheſt with drawers carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two walnut deſks with book-caſes, one ditto without; ſix mahogany chairs carved, ſix ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, ſix walnut ditto plain; one eaſy chair, covered with green damaſk; three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windſor ditto, ſix ditto ſmaller ſize, ſix low back ditto, and three dozen and an half plain chairs, with ruſh bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large looking-glaſſes, four ſmall ditto, four dozen and an half gilt and plain pictures, ſix hiſtory pieces of painting, two ſmall family portraits, and four maps; one pair ſmall globes, with green caſes; a houſe organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting burning glaſſes; one large cheſt, with cloaths and linen; three feather beds, and five bedſteads; ſome mens and womens wearing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and glaſs; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen furniture, viz. five braſs kettles, of different ſizes, from one to 16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a ſtew-pan and ſkillet, two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron ſtoves, and two ſix-plate ditto; ſix camp ſtools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-mills; ſix fire-buckets; two mens ſaddles, two bridles, two ſide ſaddles, and the harneſs belonging to a ſleigh; three copper ſtills, and one iron ditto; one large and four ſmall braſs ſcales and weights; two pair ſteelyards; three large iron mortars, one ſmall ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one ſmall ditto, ſeven marble ditto, of different ſizes, a number of retorts and receivers of different dimenſions, with all the utenſils belonging to the Laboratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. ſaws, hatchets, chizles, augers, &c. all the implements of huſbandry, belonging to the place; the whole medical ſhop furniture, prepared medicines, drugs, &c. four groſs of large and ſmall bottles empty; a number of large and ſmall ſtone jugs and jars; an elegant collection of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between ſix and ſeven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, being a collection of phyſical and hiſtorical authors, &c. two ſkeletons, with a variety of anatomical preparations, &c. a ſmall perſpective ſhew, with 30 different pieces, viz. Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were taken away, or deſtroyed, except a few articles of the houſhold furniture which were returned.

All perſons having any of the above enumerated articles in their poſſeſſion, are requeſted to return them to the ſubſcriber, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are ſecreted after this requeſt, and the perſons ſo ſecreting them are detected, they may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law, by CHARLES BENSELL.

N. B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the doors and cloſets of the ſaid houſe. The flower-garden was alſo robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were ſold in Philadelphia by the perſons. The purchaſers are requeſted to inform me thereof, that ſuch wicked practices may be puniſhed for the preſent, and prevented in future. ‖ 16.

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1779.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a luſty ſtout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort homeſpun grey coloured jacket, lined with the ſame, a French camblet jacket, lined with the ſame, with ſhort ſkirts, an old pair of ſuperfine cloth breeches, with ſilk knee-bands, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes oznabrug ſhirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe ſome years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he is apt to get drunk, and when ſo he will laugh and behave a little ſilly when ſpoken to. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at ſea ſeveral times. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

ON Thurſday, the 11th day of this inſtant March, will be expoſed to ſale by way of public vendue on the premiſes, a LOT of LAND of two acres, with a ſtone houſe two ſtories high, with a cellar under the ſame, with a good ſtone ſpring houſe on ſaid premiſes, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, at a croſs road, the one of them called Lime-Kiln road, and the other leading from Germantown to Abington, and about two miles from Germantown. The ſaid ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon ſaid day, where the conditions of ſale will be made known, and due attendance given by us,

DANIEL LUKINS,
JAMES LUKINS,
MATTHIAS LUKINS, } Executors of DERICK LUKINS, deceaſed.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Derick Lukins, late of Briſtol townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with us on Friday the 12th day of this inſtant; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled by us, the above executors. March 6, 1779. ¶

From Rivington's New-York Gazette, of February 24.

Extract from the Genuine Speech of Governor JOHNSTONE, *in the Houſe of Commons, at the Opening of the Seſſion.*

MY honourable friend has obſerved that I was very ſanguine in my expectations of ſucceſs from the commiſſion, and remarks, with an air of triumph, and his friends join in a ſmile of ſatisfaction, that the means which were attempted have failed. For my part, I am ſorry, ſincerely ſorry; and yet I am glad the attempt was made. All men will now confeſs the Americans have a bad and wicked cauſe; that they have no juſt object to contend for, being now united with France for the profeſſed purpoſe of reducing this country. All good men ought to join moſt heartily to oppoſe them: If we ſaw ſuch an union at home, under proper Miniſters, I have no doubt the ſucceſs of our cauſe would be certain. While we are divided—I pronounce with caution.—It is the ſtate of parties at home which makes me heſitate, not the want of reſources, or the ſtrength of the Americans. One ſett of men have loſt the confidence of the people by miſmanagement; another want to yield up all that is worth contending for in the conteſt, without ſaying at what point they will make a ſtand, or tracing the conſequences of the meaſures they would recommend; but my hopes of the ſucceſs of the commiſſion were never ſo ſanguine as the Hon. Gentleman ſtates. The Houſe will do me the juſtice to recollect, that I declared in my place, that I believed the ſucceſs would chiefly depend on the ratification of the treaty with France. I preſſed the departure of the commiſſioners again and again before I was a member of it. I told you, that I believed, if they had once ratified their treaty offenſive and defenſive with France, that they would not recede without ſtrong exertions; and I am happy to know that it has not yet been ratified in a conſtitutional manner. Why the Commiſſioners were not ſent off ſooner is a queſtion that merits enquiry. I am ſure, from the time that I accepted, no time was loſt on my part; from the moment I accepted, to the time I was on board ſhip, there elapſed but ten days, and thoſe, neglecting all private affairs, were employed for promoting the purpoſe of our miſſion; and I was at Portſmouth the day before the Commiſſioners was ſigned.

My view always was that force ſhould accompany the conceſſion, and that the Americans ſhould ſee a manly, determined ſpirit of perſeverance in this country, that they might conſider well between the evils of war in a dubious conteſt, and the certain advantages of immediate peace upon the moſt honourable and advantageous terms. The noble Lord in my eye will do me the juſtice to ſay, that I wrote a letter to him before my departure, expreſſive of thoſe ſentiments, recommending the regimenting the Provincials and Canadians, giving them rank, half-pay and emoluments. The orders to Sir Henry Clinton, which were ſhewn me, breathed forth a ſpirit of activity and coercion: I thought, with the meaſures I recommended, the army was ſufficient; I think ſo ſtill; nay, I am perfectly convinced of it now, and I am ſupported by the opinions of the beſt officers on the ſpot. Inſtead of that, we ſecretly directed an ignominious retreat, after all the preparations and expence neceſſary for a vigorous campaign had been incurred. Can it be ſaid with juſtice that I have failed in my expectations, when every thing I was made to believe, and which I deemed neceſſary for the effect, was diſappointed and contradicted, nay, concealed not only from me, but from the other Commiſſioners with whom I had the honour to be joined? If I had known Philadelphia had been ordered to be evacuated, I would never have gone. The other Commiſſioners have often declared the ſame ſentiments on the ſubject. I remember well the Hon. gentleman ſeconded the noble Lord's motion for the Conciliatory Bills; it was what he had been long contending for, as a right and proper meaſure. Were we afterwards to fruſtrate or impede what we on this ſide had ſo long ſought for, and approved when made? My ſpirit of party connections does not lead me to this conduct; for notwithſtanding the criticiſm of the worthy gentleman on the words unanimity, I ſtill maintain the unanimity was ſingular on the ſubject of American affairs. In queſtions of ſuch conſequence, I do not enquire what turnpike bills had paſſed without a negative.

The Hon. gentleman, after whom I roſe, has alſo indulged himſelf in ſome other ſatirical ſmiles on the character of the other Commiſſioners: I am ſure I am much obliged to him for the tenderneſs with which he has treated me, by much the moſt conſiderable, after his toſſing and goring ſo many Miniſters. I am ſenſible I am nothing in his hand, but I muſt beg leave to ſay a word for thoſe who are abſent. I believe the Hon. gentleman takes the character of the noble Lord [the Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle] at the head of the Commiſſion, from newſpaper reports, as I once did. He well knows that nothing is ſo fallacious. I have ſuch an opinion of his liberality and good humour, that in caſe he knew that nobleman as well as I do, he would be as ready to retract his opinions concerning him as I was, and as willing publicly to declare it; for a young nobleman of more worth, more honour, more dignity, or greater zeal for the public ſervice, and the execution of the truſt committed to him, I never knew. The other gentleman is ſo well known to every Member of this Houſe, and his reputation for buſineſs ſo well eſtabliſhed, that it ſtands above my praiſe, or the honourable gentleman's cenſure.

I will now take notice of what fell from another Hon. gentleman, who ſpoke moſt eloquently in this debate. He talks of the indignant treatment the Commiſſioners met with from the Americans, and particularly points at their behaviour to me. I cannot acquieſce in this opinion; I make no ſuch complaints, becauſe I diſtinguiſh widely between the people of America and the Congreſs, becauſe I make a juſt diſtinction between what men do in their political capacity and in their natural. The Congreſs ſeem to conduct themſelves with the low cunning of an election jobber; their proceedings are often calculated for the mere herd of the people, who are as yet ſtrangers to the impoſitions incident to ſuch a conduct, and having all the news-papers under their direction, they are excellent engines of ſuch ignoble policy, which may ſerve for a time, but never can laſt.

The Commiſſioners were received at Philadelphia with all the joy which a generous people could expreſs. Why were you ſo long in coming? was the general cry. Do not abandon us, retain the army, and ſend them againſt Waſhington, and the affair is over; 10,000 men will arm for you in this province, and 10,000 in the Lower Counties; the moment you take the field and they can get arms. The declarations were general and notorious, and I am perſuaded, if we had been at liberty to have acted in the field, our moſt ſanguine expectations would have been fulfilled. I mixed with all ranks of men, from the priſoners in the goal to the firſt people in the place, and as far as I could penetrate the human mind, I believe the ſentiments of reconciliation, and a return to the happy ſtate in which they formerly lived, were ſincere. But gentlemen ſay I am of an eager temper, and apt to be deceived. It is poſſible. I do not pique myſelf on never having been deceived; I can only ſay I never intentionally deceive. My judgment, my opinions, may be wrong, but they are the ſentiments of my heart, and people muſt receive them with all thoſe grains of deduction for my temper, and the weakneſs of my underſtanding. After this precaution, I declare that I firmly believe two thirds of the people of North-America wiſh to return to the antient connection with Great-Britain at this moment, and that nothing but a ſurrounding army, and the diffidence they have in our ſupport, prevents that ſpirit from breaking out in acts of hoſtility againſt the Congreſs and Committees.

We were moreover aſſured, to determine recruiting officers, that no aſſiſtance could be given to ſuch efforts, which therefore could only prove ruinous to well affected meritorious individuals. The Hon. Gentleman founds his ideas on what he has remarked in the proceedings of the Congreſs reſpecting me. I ſhall ever think ſuch a proceeding totally unworthy of ſuch a body. Some gentlemen have praiſed it as an excellent refined ſtroke of policy, to get rid of an embarraſſing queſtion about General Burgoyne's troops. I again repeat, I diſdain all that policy founded on injuſtice and diſhonour; the more artifice to avoid fair dealing, the more deteſtable to me; it is contemptible in private life—where the dignity of a people is concerned, it is abominable meanneſs, and muſt end in the deſtruction of thoſe who practiſe it. The ſpirit of their enemies is raiſed by all ſuch proceedings, their own is always depreſſed. Of all the mean and notorious breaches of public faith which has ever been practiſed, of all the low chicane which has ever been uſed in the depravity of the Eaſtern world, to avoid a ſolemn agreement, the different excuſes offered by the American Congreſs are the moſt diſgraceful to ſociety. I know the moſt zealous for the cauſe of independence diſapprove of them; but America is governed now as England was, under a mock parliament, and committees of Major Generals. I am not called upon to ſay a word on this ſubject, but I diſdain diſingenuity. The accuſation ſtated againſt me with reſpect to General Joſeph Reed, as far as the tranſaction pretends having authority from me to make the offer, is falſe and injurious; it is indeed very cautiouſly worded, and only implies being done by my authority. This I deny, and I have perfect proof in my poſſeſſion that Mr. Reed never underſtood any meſſage or writing of mine as liable to that conſtruction. While I ſay this, I do not mean to diſavow I have had tranſactions, where other means beſides perſuaſion have been uſed. It was neceſſary; in my ſituation it can be no reproach. This of Mr. Reed I deny, and I can prove, by indiſputable evidence in my poſſeſſion, he did not underſtand any meſſage from me in that light, at the time, nor long ſubſequent. The converſation is ſaid to have paſſed on the twenty-firſt of June. The mutilated letters that are to help out this lame tranſaction were before the Congreſs—the matter had been publiſhed in news-papers at that time, but not ſigned by Mr. Reed, as Mr. Almon has publiſhed, nor ſigned by William Henry Drayton. The Congreſs take no notice of the buſineſs till the 11th of Auguſt; then the indignation of that virtuous aſſembly riſes. At the very moment they are about to evade a ſolemn engagement, and tranſmit their names with infamy to future ages, they have the aſſurance to talk of liberty and virtue. You, Sir, are well acquainted with the forms of public proceedings; you know that any declaration of Mr. Reed, of what a woman unknown had ſaid to him, could not affect me. The Congreſs, in this caſe, were bound to have obliged Mr. Reed to have named the lady, and next to have brought that lady before them, to have heard her own ſtory, with time, place and circumſtance; this ſhould have been ſent for my anſwer, and then they might have pronounced their ſolemn judgment; but they knew full well, that no lady whatſoever would avow any authority from me, and therefore they wiſely concealed her name.

Thoſe gentlemen who are ſo extremely exulting at the ill ſucceſs of this commiſſion, and plume themſelves ſo

much on their propoſition for conceding independency laſt year, ſhould conſider, if one or two events had ſucceeded, the propoſers of conceding American Independency could not have appeared with equal favour before the public. I ſhall ſuppoſe that Admiral Keppel had actually beaten Monſieur the Count d'Orvilliers, I mean deſtroyed half his fleet; all circumſtances conſidered, the probabilities that he would have done ſo were ten to one, from ſo gallant an Admiral, and ſo ſuperior a force. I believe the noble Admiral himſelf will not ſay the probabilities are not ten to one, that he would deſtroy the greateſt part of the ſame fleet, if he was to meet them again, with the ſame proportion of force. I am perſuaded it was owing to the accidents of wind and weather; I do not mean to throw the ſlighteſt imputation of blame any where. I only ſay, if d'Orvilliers had been deſtroyed, and it was ten to one this would have happened, how would the promoters of a declaration of American independence have looked then? Or is there a member of this Houſe, who believes we ſhould then have had any more agitation of that queſtion? I ſhall ſuppoſe again, that Admiral Byron's ſquadron had not met with a ſtorm, and had arrived in America within the ordinary time, to have joined Lord Howe. Can any one doubt, that his Lordſhip would have given a better account of Monſ. d'Eſtaing than is now publiſhed? and yet this ſucceſs, and ſeveral other matters, were quite within the probability of ordinary events; and if any of them had happened, I believe this favorite topic of American Independence would have been dormant in our days. Why then ſhould we immediately deſpond, give all up, and throw ourſelves out of the wheel of fortune? Let us profit from the example of the Americans, in the low ſtate of their affairs, before their ſucceſs at Trenton. I am far from thinking the matter deſperate, notwithſtanding I admit that our miſmanagements will render great exertions neceſſary. But you muſt reſolve, you muſt riſk all, and determine to perſevere, before the inhabitants of America will have reliance on you. It is not ſaying I will try this campaign, and recede the next. It muſt be known, for the encouragement of friends, and the terror of foes, that you will *die in the laſt ditch*. People who oppoſe my opinions, alledge I am ſanguine and obſtinate. I admit I am not eaſily diſcouraged; and if I am ſure of being in the right, I know too I am obſtinate, or firm, which ever they pleaſe to call it, and I cannot be eaſily ſhaken.

The maxim of dying in the laſt ditch, after every exertion has been made, is what I avow to be my principle. I do not forſee, if you recede here, at what point you will ſtand. If you give up the Thirteen Provinces, will you contend for Canada? If it is anſwered yes, why then, I reply it is better to know the gracious reſolution of Congreſs in this reſpect firſt, leſt one may have the troops to ſend back, or recruit, at ten times the expence, when they are diſperſed or one half of them are dead. If it is ſaid, we will yield Canada too; then I aſk if we will yield Nova-Scotia, and the fiſheries, and Florida, and the Weſt-Indies? for they all hang together. Beſides that, the moment you abandon New-York and Rhode-Iſland, the American ſeas will ſwarm with privateers, and you will not have a port to take ſhelter in; ſo that New-York and Rhode-Iſland ſeem abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of your own commerce, as well as annoying the enemy. The preſent moment ſeems the only proper and juſt point where the ſtand can be made; every other ſituation will be an effort with the loſs of reputation, and ſpirit, and power. I ſee no difference between ſending a char[illegible] to weaken ourſelves and ſtrengthen our enemy, and leave him more at liberty to diſturb us, ſeems, to me, incomprehenſible policy. If it is alledged this would not be the conſequence, I aſk what reaſon America can have for not explicitly declaring her intentions of conditionally renouncing her connections with France upon our declaring her Independency? or if ſuch a tranſaction cannot be avowed till they are certain of our readineſs to yield it, I wonder ſome ſponſor cannot be found for America on this occaſion. I only ſtate this to expoſe the abſurdity of the ſyſtem propoſed; not that I conceive this country can, or ought ever to entertaine ſuch an idea. The Hon. Baronet behind me, (Sir John Wrotteſley) tells you, that 50,000 Ruſſians would not now do the buſineſs, and yet he complains of the conciliatory propoſitions propoſed by the noble Lord. Why, ſurely, if no force could do the buſineſs, there could be no harm at leaſt in trying the mode of conceſſion. But I am far from being of this opinion, that force well applied cannot effect it. He ſays the army were all diſguſted at the Conciliatory Bills: At the ſame moment, he ſays their force was inſufficient to conquer the enemy. This was a little unreaſonable in the army, to give it no harſher term. I cannot contradict what the hon. Baronet aſſerts, but my obſervations on the army were very different. The army was indeed diſguſted, but it was becauſe they were not led againſt the enemy, then lying within twenty miles, whom they were very confident they could conquer. "Lead us againſt the enemy," was the general wiſh of ſoldier and officer; and indeed, Sir, to the honour of the Commander in Chief, who left them at Philadelphia, I am proud to declare, there never was ſo excellent, ſo beautiful, or ſo well-appointed an army. The picked men for the French theatre were not equal, in grace and comelineſs, to the worſt of the light infantry; ſuch a body of choſen troops, I believe, never were collected together; and yet we have ſeen, from various cauſes, what little benefit the nation has derived from them: At the moment they were confident of victory, they were ordered to retreat, and during all this ſummer, and half the autumn, incurring the ſame expence as in the field, they have, litterally, been doing nothing, when every man muſt remark, that the time we ſhould have acted with the utmoſt vigour was at this very period when we have been idle. To determine what now ſhould be done, requires a greater compaſs of information than I can boaſt. To judge of the queſtion, one ſhould know the ſtate and diſpoſition of Holland, of the Northern Powers of Portugal, the reſources of France, the diſpoſition and force of Spain, the various reſources of this country, as well as the difficulties to encounter in America; with the firſt I am not ſufficiently acquainted to pronounce poſitively; but this I do know for certain, that the greater the exertions we make ourſelves, the more we ſhall be reſpected by others; and the more we aſſiſt ourſelves, the more ready others will be to give us their aſſiſtance.

The nation is far richer at this period than at the beginning of the laſt war, and our warlike operations were then much more extenſive in Germany, the Eaſt-Indies, Portugal, North-America, and the Weſt-Indies. I admit that our public funds are more embarraſſed, but the means of taxation are alſo more ample from the increaſed wealth of the country. But I deſpair of the preſent Miniſters being able to draw forth thoſe reſources: On the other hand, as I ſaid before, thoſe men who may ſucceed them, according to my conception of things, are deſirous to yield up all that is worth contending for, without any ſtruggle worthy of our antient fame. In ſuch a ſituation, it is difficult how to act, or what to wiſh. I am clear, if we do not mean to purſue the object with determined firmneſs, and ſuitable exertions, we had better abandon it at once, and make the beſt terms we can for the miſerable inhabitants who have adhered to our cauſe. Nothing leſs than 25,000 troops, excluſive of thoſe in Canada and Halifax, will prove ſufficient; with that number we may expect ſucceſs; a leſs number will render the deciſion tedious, doubtful and hazardous. The people of the country, after what has happened, will hardly derive confidence from a ſmaller army to induce them to join us. Thoſe who poſſeſs the preſent returns of the army, and know what numbers may have been ordered away to other ſervices, will know the number wanted; I gueſs about 9,000 men. To keep New-York and Rhode-Iſland, as the honourable Baronet propoſes, on a defenſive plan, does not appear eligible to me. If we cannot meet the army of the enemy in the field, it will require many troops, a conſiderable marine force, and very expenſive fortifications, to hold New-York: I believe by fortifying the gorge at Fort Knyphauſen, by fortifying the heights of Brooklyn, by fortifying Paulus Hook, and the heights on the Narrows upon Staten-Iſland, it might be defended by 8000 men, together with the inhabitants, always retaining in the harbour five frigates and three armed veſſels, and three galleys: Theſe fortifications would coſt at leaſt 500,000l. and the object would ſtill be precarious. Why the honourable gentleman ſhould recommend an offenſive war in Europe, and a defenſive war in America, I cannot conceive: It ſeems to me more neceſſary in the laſt place than in the other. At all events, I would form ſome certain, ſteady plan, ſuch as the inhabitants may rely on: If they ſee they can depend upon you, they will ſoon return to their allegiance, and their old government: If they ſee you weak and wavering (they are a ſhrewd, cunning, ſenſible people) they will avoid you like peſtilence. Upon the whole, I acknowledge our ſituation extremely perilous; the difficulties we have to contend with are great; but it is on ſuch occaſions that the noble qualities of man, perſeverance, fortitude, and love of our country, ſhine in their greateſt luſtre. Let us not imagine, that thoſe who oppoſe us are without difficulties; the contentions, diviſions and ſufferings, among the Americans, are greater than our imagination can reach, in the ſtate of affluence in which we live. They would have been greater ſtill, if they had not been checked by our bad conduct and timidity. Their diviſions, Sir, I aſſure you, are as great as thoſe of the Houſe of Commons of England; and what ſtronger picture can I draw of diſunion? Thoſe who are ſo uneaſy at the reception which the Commiſſioners received, ſhould recollect the reception Monſ. the Count d'Eſtaing and his ſailors met with at Boſton. The firſt was the political anſwer of a body whoſe intereſts and ambition are undoubtedly oppoſed to that of the people they govern; the other was the indignant, ſpontaneous paſſions of the people themſelves: The Houſe will judge to which of the two moſt weight ſhould be given. Before I ſit down, I muſt repeat again, that in what I have ſaid about the operations of our fleets, I did not mean, by my argument, to throw any blame upon any military officer whatever; but I do blame Adminiſtration for not ſending out Admiral Byron ſooner; they had the intelligence in April, he did not ſail till June: it was clear from Mr. Gerard, the Ambaſſador to the States, being on board, and Mr. Deane, a Member of Congreſs, and having alſo large quantities of goods for America, that the Toulon fleet was bound to ſome port on that continent. If therefore five or ſix ſhips had been immediately ſent off (as the Admiralty muſt have known Lord Howe's fleet was collected, from the orders about La Motte Piquet, and the ſecret expedition) upon ſuch a junction, his Lordſhip would then have certainly been ſuperior to d'Eſtaing. But I am told, that the reaſon of this delay aroſe from want of ſtores, and that we were obliged to unreeve the running rigging of the ſhips at Spithead, to fit out Admiral Byron's ſquadron. If this be true, it is a melancholy tale indeed, after all our boaſted preparations in the beginning of the year, and the immenſe ſums voted by Parliament, and demands an enquiry more than any other ſubject.

I aſk pardon of the Houſe for detaining them ſo long; and now moſt humbly thank them for the indulgence they have ſhewn me.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

The Quebec fleet of ſix ſhips the latter end of November arrrived ſafe, valued at half a million ſterling.—Lord Barrington on the 11th December reſigned his place as Secretary at War, and Mr. Jenkinſon ſucceeds his Lordſhip.—The ſame day Gen. Keppel, brother to Admiral Keppel, reſigned his commiſſion as Commander in Chief of the militia at Coxheath; this 'tis ſaid was occaſioned by the appointment of Major General William Amherſt to ſucceed General Hervey as Adjutant General, who is junior to Gen. Keppel.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a court-martial to be held January 7th, at Portſmouth, on the conduct of Admiral Keppel: Admiral Pye, Preſident, and the thirteen ſenior Captains at that port, members.—Commodore Rowley is ordered with the utmoſt expedition for the Weſt-Indies with ſix 74, four 64 gun ſhips, and four bomb-ketches.—The Eaſt-India Company's forces have reſtored to his father's throne, Raguba, the Moratta Prince, who out of gratitude has ceded the revenue of a vaſt popoluus land, larger than Great-Britain or Ireland, has driven the French entirely out of this country, and ſettled the trade of it on the Company's ſubjects. General Monro, with 3000 whites and 13,000 blacks, were encamped within ſeven miles of Pondicherry, in order to fall on that place the moment they hear of hoſtilities being commenced between France and Great-Britain.

Yeſterday was ſent in here by the Columbus, Shela and Active privateers of this port, a ſmall brig, from Port L'Orient, in France, bound for Philadelphia, loaded with dry goods, ſalt, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February 26.*

Accounts from the ſouthward informs us that General Lincoln had repulſed the enemy three times, and obliged them to retreat down the river twenty miles.

Extract of a letter from one of our plenipotentiaries at Paris, dated October 18, 1778.

"The Ambaſſador of the King of Naples has declared to us in form, that his maſter has directed his ports to be open to all veſſels belonging to the United States; and the Dutch are more than half inclined to acknowledge our independence."

On Monday, the 22d inſtant, a very elegant entertainment was given at the Raleigh tavern by the inhabitants of this city, to celebrate the anniverſary of that day which gave birth to GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, the ſaviour of his country, and the brave aſſerter of the rights and liberties of mankind.

BOSTON, February 22.

A gentleman, who left Martinico the 7th of January, informs, that two days before he left that place a ſhip arrived belonging to a ſquadron that left France to reinforce Count D'Eſtaing, conſiſting of ſix ſail of the line and ten frigates, an hundred ſail of tranſports and merchantmen, with eight thouſand land forces on board; which fleet the ſaid ſhip parted with five days before her arrival.

Laſt Sunday arrived at Portſmouth, a brigantine from Guadaloup, after a ſhort paſſage; by her we learn, that Count D'Eſtaing, being reinforced from Martinico, had again beſieged St. Lucy, that he had taken poſſeſſion of the low grounds, and had blocked up the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Barrington.

NEW-HAVEN, February 24.

One night laſt week, a party landed from ſome of the Britiſh cruiſers, and ſet fire to Cable's Mills, at Compo, between Fairfield and Norwalk, which were entirely conſumed, with a quantity of flour, grain, &c.

A privateer ſloop of 8 carriage guns and 22 men, belonging to the enemy, bound from Newport to New-York, was laſt Sunday night driven aſhore at Guilford by the wind. The crew are ſecured, and the veſſel is like to be got off.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 10.*

A letter from London to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Dec. 17, 1778, ſays, "The number of troops to be ſent out to America is uncertain; 16,000 is the number voted for 1779—but theſe are not yet raiſed—and when effected, are to fill up the deficiencies in the old regiments—of courſe ſome of them will remain at home. In ſhort, the next campaign is to decide the fate of the two countries—A vindictive ſpirit of revenge breathes through every department of adminiſtration—The moſt vigorous exertions are to be made, and fire and ſword carried through every part of the continent—The Court-martial to be held on Admiral Keppel is fixed for the 7th of January; it is generally believed he will be honourably acquitted—Since writing the above, I am informed of the arrival of an expreſs from New-York, of the 19th of November, but not a ſyllable has tranſpired that may be depended on—A conjecture is ſcarcely hazarded, but every thing expected from the ſilence of adminiſtration—Many perſons flatter themſelves with the revolt of the Southern Provinces."

ERRATUM. *In our paper of the 24th of February ult. in the piece ſigned* JOSEPH REED, *and 22d line from the end, for* Perſon, *read* Perſons.

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by

JOHN YOUNG, *junior*,

In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the moſt approved Authors, in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic and Divinity.

THE SLOOP *JOHN*,

NOW lying at Great Egg-Harbour, was advertiſed for public SALE on Saturday evening laſt, but was not ſold, through miſtake. She will therefore be diſpoſed of at public Vendue, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, on Thurſday evening, the eleventh of March, at the Coffee-houſe, where the inventory may be ſeen, ‖ 1w.

To be SOLD, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of PHILADELPHIA, on Friday next, the 12th Day of this inſtant March, in the Afternoon, by public VENDUE,

A SHALLOP, of about Thirty-four Tons Burthen, with all her Appurtenances in good order.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the 17th of March, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ALL that commodious HOUSE, WHARF, &c. where *Arthur Donaldſon* now lives, and formerly carried on the lumber buſineſs, in Southwark. The lot contains 48 feet 6 inches in breadth on Swanſon-Street, and continues the ſame breadth into the river Delaware. The houſe is three ſtories on Swanſon-Street, and five ſtories on the water ſide; a ſufficient bank wall to build on, is continued acroſs the whole lot, with a paliſade fence thereon next the ſtreet, level with which are two commodious rooms and ſtair-way on a floor; a balcony fronting the river, which affords a beautiful proſpect. The ſecond and third ſtory above has each three rooms on a floor; under theſe are two rooms and a pantry on a floor, level with which is a pleaſant flower garden, underneath is a waſh-houſe, oven and cellar, level with a yard incloſing a ſtable and neceſſary; there is alſo a ſuitable place for large ſtores. The wharf is extended into the river to twenty-two feet water at low tide, leaving a convenient dock, where any common ſhip may load and winter. The whole is ſubject to a ground-rent of forty eight pounds ten ſhillings per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe the ſame clear for £ 808, any time within ſeven and an half years to come. Alſo two three ſtory brick houſes on the weſt ſide of Second-Street, nearly oppoſite Almond-Street; each 14 feet front, with each a frame kitchen joining; the lots are about 125 feet deep, with the privilege of a five-feet alley into Plumb-Street, ſubject to a ground rent of £ 6 ſterling per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe off for £ 120 pounds like money, any time within four and an half years to come; another ground rent of £ 3 currency per annum. Alſo another lot oppoſite theſe of 18 feet front on George-Street, and 121 feet deep where it joins theſe laſt deſcribed, and is 21 feet 10 inches broad, was purchaſed clear of ground rent to accommodate the ſame. The emiſſions called in by Congreſs will be taken in payment, if tendered by the firſt of May next.

A few caſks of ſweet cyder, fit for bottling, to be ſold by ſaid Donaldſon, who deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to call for ſettlement; and thoſe who owe him any money, to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he is about to leave this State, and will be obliged to put their accounts into other hands if neglected. ‡

Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month 5, 1779.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday evening, from the ſubſcribers, two *German* ſervant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and alſo a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of double-ſoled ſhoes, with ſilver buckles, a raccoon hat, almoſt new; took with him two new brown ſhirts, and the pattern of a ſhirt of fine white linen, two ſilk handkerchiefs, and ſundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the ſame height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, an old ſhirt, yarn ſtockings, double-ſoled ſhoes, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their ſaid maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and ¶ RYNEAR HALLOWELL.

*** We ſuſpect that they will be endeavouring for New-York.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, MONDAY, *Dec.* 7.

THIS day, purſuant to the addreſs of Friday laſt to his Majeſty for that purpoſe, *Lord Weymouth* preſented copies of the proclamations or manifeſtoes publiſhed by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners at New-York; upon which the *Marquis* of *Rockingham* made a long and ſerious animadverſion on the barbarity and dangerous line of policy laid down in the proclamation, ſaid to be written by Mr. Adam Ferguſon, and authenticated by the ſignatures of our Commiſſioners, in which the dreadful extremes of war, and the terrors of devaſtation, are held out to the unhappy people of America, without diſcriminating between the innocent and the guilty.

The noble Marquis ſtigmatized this new ſyſtem of war with the epithets baſe, cruel, and treacherous. Nothing he ſaid could be more abſurd than ſuch a procedure; for whilſt it invited our revolted brethren to return to their allegiance, it offered them no ſort of protection from the rage and reſentment of the party which we wiſhed them to abandon; and however great their inclination might be for a reconciliation to this country, however unprotected we left them in that deſire, the ſame vengeance was denounced againſt them, and was to be wreaked on thoſe, by the terror of whoſe arms they were awed from a public avowal of their ſentiments. The impolicy of it muſt be obvious to every perſon who had the leaſt knowledge of human nature. It would inevitably provoke retaliation, not only from America and her new ally, but eſtabliſh a precedent of cruelty, which might, with juſtice, be retaliated on us at a future day by other belligerent powers.

It ſhould alſo be conſidered, even if humanity was out of the queſtion, that our own coaſts were much expoſed at home. The late alarm at Lord Selkirk's, by Paul Jones, was a proof that we were vulnerable in that reſpect. If no deſolation was committed then, it was owing to the humanity of our enemy, and not to the impoſſibility of effecting it. The later alarm at Newcaſtle, though not of ſo ſerious a nature, evinces how eaſy it would be to waſte and deſtroy our country, when two regiments of the Yorkſhire militia were marched 200 miles to the aſſiſtance of that place, upon the apprehenſion of an attack from the enemy in that neighbourhood. What had we not to fear, if France and America ſhould adopt a ſimilar ſyſtem in the Weſt-India iſlands? If they were to burn down and lay waſte the plantations in America, the wealth of England could not repair the injury. What would be an irreparable loſs to us, would be an invaluable acquiſition to France; for by deſtroying our ſugar works, her iſlands would have the total monopoly of the ſugar trade. The people of Jamaica were ſo ſenſible of their danger in this point, that when the buccaneers infeſted their coaſts, a planter who cultivated ſugar canes within ſeven or eight miles of the ſea was generally eſteemed a madman; and no leſs than that ſpace of woodland was thought a ſufficient defence againſt their devaſtations. The precaution ceaſed at the ſuppreſſion of the buccaneers; but the madneſs of Adminiſtration ſeemed determined to revive thoſe times of cruelty and plunder.

Such conduct, he ſaid, was calculated to eſtrange from this country, the minds of our Weſt-India ſubjects. How different the virtue or the policy of France! See it in the capitulation of Dominica; that iſland upon whoſe fortifications ſo much money had been expended, and for whoſe defence ſo ſmall a number of men was provided! Such a capitulation as was never heard of before! A capitulation which preſerved to the inhabitants not only their property, laws, and religion, but even a right of appeal to the judicature of Great-Britain.

This bold and manly policy called to the mind of the noble Marquis, a particular circumſtance which happened during the laſt war, when we were about to attack Martinique. One of our officers aſked the French agent at Gaudaloupe, "did he think the force we were ſending againſt that place would be ſufficient to do the buſineſs?" Upon which the agent replied, "that there was no doubt of our ſucceſs, if the force was but juſt great enough to check the military power there, for as the inhabitants were held in ſo miſerable a ſtate of oppreſſion, they would rejoice in the firſt opportunity of ſubmitting to our arms."

After a variety of other pointed obſervations, arguments and alluſions, the Marquis concluded his ſpeech with a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſtating the diſpleaſure of the Houſe at certains parts of the proclamation then before their Lordſhips, which were deſtructive of humanity, ſubverſive of the Chriſtian religion, and dictated by an Adminiſtration, the baſis of whoſe conduct was corruption! and praying that his Majeſty would graciouſly be pleaſed to cauſe the ſame to be publicly diſclaimed and contradicted, as the ſaid proclamation was not warranted by Parliament, and could not poſſibly be authoriſed, allowed, or countenanced by his Majeſty.

His Lordſhip then warmly called upon the Houſe to ſupport him in this neceſſary and juſt motion, and particularly urged the propriety with which the bench of Biſhops ſhould eſpouſe an effort, which tended ſo immediately to prevent meaſures the moſt diſtant and abhorrent from the religion of which they were the profeſſed teachers and guardians.

The Biſhop of Peterborough roſe upon this appeal to the epiſcopal bench, and delivered his ſentiments in favour of the motion, with that eaſy flow of chaſte, conciſe, manly energy, which uſually marks the ſpeeches of that eloquent prelate.

He obſerved that there was but one principle on which a war of any ſpecies could be reconciled to a chriſtian mind, and that was "a view to obtain a juſt and honourable peace." The proclamation then in agitation had confeſſedly no ſuch object. The devaſtations denounced by it were to be the conſequence of a failure in every hope of peace and reconciliation. The extremes of war were to be let looſe, not to obtain peace, but, as the manifeſto expreſſes it, "if America was to become an acceſſion to France, to render that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible." This was, in plain Engliſh, to ravage and deſtroy, in mad and vengeful deſpair, the enemy, whom we found ourſelves unable to conquer.

It was idle to pretend that the terms of the proclamation meant no more than the ordinary courſe of war. Had we not already uſed the tomahawk and ſcalping knife? Were not the ſavages at preſent committing every rage on the back ſettlements? And had not their Lordſhips ſeen, in the accounts of extraordinaries on their Lordſhips table, a particular charge for ſcalping-knives and cruciſixes?

The enemies to the name of Chriſt had hitherto been obliged to confeſs, that it was a peculiar excellence in the Chriſtian religion to have ſet limits to the horrors of war, and confined the cruelties of military maſſacres within certain bounds. Was it then reſerved for Great-Britain to ſet the firſt example of returning to the primitive barbarities of war? If Government perſiſted in the inhuman purpoſes he adviſed them to ſtop the propagation of chriſtianity amongſt the ſavages, and entreated them, if thoſe poor unenlightened wretches were ſtill to be employed in the works of blood and rapine, not to deprive them of their ignorance; the only plea which they had now to urge for their barbarities at the Throne of Grace.

Lord *Suffolk* inſiſted that the words of the proclamation meant no more than this; that the war, which had hitherto been conducted againſt America in a mode very different from the rigours generally uſed between belligerent powers, ſhould in future be carried on as if it were againſt the natural enemy with which ſhe had allied herſelf. He thought there never was a more judicious production than that proclamation. It pointed out the bleſſings which America had enjoyed, and ſtill might enjoy under the Britiſh government; and the miſeries ſhe has ſuffered, and muſt yet ſuffer, if ſhe perſiſted in rejecting our connexion. And this in ſuch plain and obvious language, that nothing leſs than faction could put ſuch odious miſconſtructions on it, for the purpoſe of deluding the vulgar with idle ſuggeſtions and falſe apprehenſions.

Lord Derby replied very ably to Lord Suffolk, and was followed by Lord Abingdon, who ſaid he would addreſs the people of England at large with the ſame language in which Mr. Adam Ferguſon addreſſed the people of America. If the proclamation urged that Congreſs had no right to enter into the treaty with France, not being authoriſed to it by their conſtituents, he would ſay that our Parliament had done many things which they were not authoriſed to do by their conſtituents, and then perhaps Mr. Ferguſon would acknowledge that his propoſition proved too much, or that it proved nothing at all.

Lord Gower defended the innocence of the proclamation, and the conduct of his noble relation. After him the Duke of Richmond remarked, that in another Houſe ſeverities ſeemed to be ſupported; but as the Miniſters in that Houſe had not ſaid any thing that tended that way, he would inſiſt that the words of the proclamation plainly meant deſolation and deſtruction to this country. He begged their Lordſhips would recollect the employment of the ſavages, the burning of Charleſtown, the ravages committed by our Governor in Virginia, and the burning of Æſopus, under the ſpecious pretence that it was a neſt of thieves. The ſame or a ſimilar excuſe was made for the murder at Glenco, and with equal juſtice. If ſuch was the paſt mildneſs of Adminiſtration in conducting the war, if ſuch was the point of the line from which they were to take their departure, what muſt be the extremes of their deſolating meaſures? His Grace's ſpeech was long and deſultory. He enumerated the continued abſurdities of government, and concluded by declaring in the words of General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, "that no war could ever ſucceed in their hands."

Lord Littleton contended, that if America was to become a place of arms, and reſource of our natural enemy, it was both juſt and politick to diſmantle her forts, deſtroy her harbours, and render her in every reſpect unfit to give protection or ſhelter to our foe. Such ſeverities were neceſſary even towards France, and by joining with that power in an offenſive and defenſive war, America could not expect leſs; nay, ſhe abſolutely deſerved more ſeverity at our hands, for ſuch an unnatural junction againſt us. She was leagued with France, not merely to protect her own independence, but for our determined deſtruction. If we give up the colonies, we muſt give up Canada, the Weſt Indies, Florida, Nova-Scotia, and the fiſheries; in ſhort, we muſt give up the empire of the ſea; for that was the object we were at preſent contending for.

The Duke of Grafton denied that the treaty between France and America had any ſuch extent. It left the commerce of the colonies open to every other power, not even excepting Great-Britain. He blamed the firſt Lord of the Admiralty for his tardineſs in preparing a force ſufficient to interrupt France in her naval preparations; and called upon Lord Stormont to ſay whether he had received and communicated intelligence of the ſigning the treaty of Verſailles at the time that Miniſtry denied any knowledge of it in that Houſe?

Lord Stormont roſe after his Grace, and expreſſed much ſurprize that any perſon, who had himſelf been a Miniſter, ſhould propound ſuch a queſtion to an Ambaſſador, who was bound to ſecreſy by the nature of his office: He was not obliged to anſwer a queſtion of that nature; but he thought he might, without prejudice to his duty, ſay this much on the occaſion, for the ſatisfaction of Houſe, and in juſtice to himſelf, that he had received early intelligence of the deſigns of France, and which, in his mind, amounted to the fulleſt conviction of the duplicity and hoſtile views of that court.

He was alſo ſurprized that the noble Duke ſhould be ſeduced into a belief, that the treaty publiſhed at Verſailles was the only or the true treaty between France and America. There was another, the object of which is the total deſtruction of Great-Britain. They had even gone ſo far as to apportion out the parts of our poſſeſſions which were to belong to France, and the parts which were to belong to America. Was it then a time to talk of any thing but unanimity in our determinations, and vigour in our exertions? For his part, he had been abſent from Parliament during all their proceedings on the American buſineſs: He was not there when the ſtamp-act paſſed: He was not there when it was repealed. He was not bound, he was not prejudiced, by any former vote on the ſubject, for he had never given any. He might therefore flatter himſelf that he was in no degree biaſſed in his preſent opinion, which was for the moſt firm and ſpirited meaſures that unanimity could adopt againſt the combined and mortal foes of this country.

Lord Shelburne took notice that all our Generals threw the blame of their ill ſucceſs on the Miniſtry. Our Admirals were reduced to the ſame ſituation; and now a new ſtory comes out, that our Ambaſſadors are not a jot better circumſtanced. His Lordſhip then, in a very long and deſultory ſpeech, traced the incapacity of the preſent Adminiſtration, ſtep by ſtep, thro' their whole official hiſtory. And having ſaid, in the courſe of his obſervations, that without a re-union with America this country could not exiſt,

The Lord Chancellor got up to expoſe the imprudence of making ſuch an obſervation, even if it were true; but abſolutely denied the truth of ſuch a propoſition.

Dec. 3. The court of France has informed the States of Holland, that if they (the States) do not protect their own trade, the King of France will not allow them a free trade to his ports in Europe and the Weſt-Indies. This is an important fact, and a few days will ſhew the Dutchman's determination. Trade is his object; and having taſted the ſweets of it with America, there is not much doubt what part he will take.

It is now certain, that 12,000 men are to be ſent to America in the ſpring; the tranſports from New-York being come home for that purpoſe. No general officers are to go out with the reinforcements, as government are reſolved to promote thoſe officers in America, as being well acquainted with the country, and from their long ſervices, are entitled to promotion.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that they are in hourly expectation of a declaration of war between Spain and England. An ordinance has been publiſhed at Madrid, directing the Governors of all the Spaniſh ports to give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to every French and American ſhip and veſſel of war, to permit them to bring in their prizes, to condemn and ſell them; and to receive equipments of every kind. And by another ordinance publiſhed at Madrid, every foreign merchant in Spain is to make a return of his name, nation, and nature of trade. This laſt ordinance always precedes a rupture. The Britiſh merchants at Liſbon are in the greateſt conſternation; as it is underſtood that Portugal will declare for Spain, and they muſt in that caſe leave Liſbon.

Sir Henry Clinton has deſired leave to come home.

Several letters from France, by the laſt mail, ſay, in the moſt poſitive terms, that the King of Spain has ordered twelve ſhips of the line to join France inſtantly.

Letters from the Hague mention, that the French Court is treating with ſeveral Princes of the empire, for taking part of their troops into the ſervice of France.

A letter from Breſt, by the laſt mail, mentions, that on the 20th ult. two ſhips of the line, and three frigates, all with troops on board, ſailed out of that port for the Eaſt-Indies.

Dec. 9. All the Biſhops but four, to their immortal honour, declined voting for that diabolical engine of cruelty, the American proclamation, and avoided countenancing the vindictive ſhedding of chriſtian blood.

The Biſhops of Peterborough and St. Aſaph headed the minority in the diviſion, and walked firſt below the bar.

The vacancies in the Heſſian troops alone, now at New-York, it is ſaid, require upwards of 4000 to fill them up.

On Friday laſt Count Welderen, the Dutch Envoy, had an audience of his Majeſty, relative to diſpatches received by him from Holland the preceding evening, which are ſaid to contain a formal declaration of their High Mightineſſes diſſatisfaction at the anſwer ſent to them a few weeks ſince, with regard to the ſale of the cargoes of the ſhips of their merchants, taken by Britiſh ſhips of war, &c. which he had orders to lay before his Majeſty. In anſwer to which, a remonſtrance is ſaid to be under conſideration for the better accommodation of affairs, and to prevent the commencement of repriſals on the ſide of the Dutch, who are unanimouſly determined to ſupport the freedom of their trade, and protect themſelves againſt the depredations committed on their ſhipping by the Britiſh privateers, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 1.

"We have accounts from Copenhagen that the court, having advice that the French ſquadron was to appear in the Baltick next ſpring, had reſolved to fit out ſix ſhips of the line, three of 70, and three of 64 guns, with four frigates, which buſineſs is now carrying on, though rather in an underhand manner, and without the officers being appointed, till poſitive accounts are received of the deſtination of a French ſquadron for thoſe ſeas.

"We are impatient to hear what anſwer the court of London will give the Daniſh Miniſter, who was ordered to aſk in what manner the men of war and armed veſſels of Great-Britain mean to conduct themſelves towards ſuch Daniſh veſſels as they meet after the 10th of November; a categorical anſwer is ſaid to be required."

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WENCH, 27 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

February 26th, 1779.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT well known valuable plantation and tract of land on which Robert Henderſon, deceaſed, formerly dwelt, and now in the tenure of John Kerr, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded on the York road, which divides it from Thomas Watſon's land, leading from Philadelphia to Corryel's Ferry, and about 26 miles from the former, and joining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, containing about 500 acres of land, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole in good repair; there is about 30 acres of excellent watered meadow by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, and more may be made; the plough land is divided into ſix fields, moſt of which watered; likewiſe two good orchards: There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under the whole, a good log kitchen with two rooms on the floor, a ſpring-houſe near the houſe, with ſundry other never failing ſprings near the ſame; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a good cow-houſe, and ſundry other neceſſary buildings. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

‡ MARGARET HENDERSON.

N. B. There is an extraordinary mill ſeat nearly joining the York road, on that ſtanding ſtream which waters the abovementioned meadow, &c.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4 w. THOMAS KEMP.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, the 21ſt of February laſt, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chaſed caſe, repreſenting Pompey's head ſhewn to Cæſar, maker's name ſuppoſed to be *Wilſman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the ſkirts and fore parts with red ſhalloon; a white ſerge veſt and breeches, the veſt lined with white fuſtian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting ſaddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inſide, blue long ells ſaddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a ſtrip of white cloth ſewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The ſaid fellow deſerted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horſe, has ſtrait dark brown hair, a ſcar on one ſide of his face, and ſpeaks the Engliſh and German language very well. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any of the States goals, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and for the watch the other *Hundred*. March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

LONDON.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty the thanks of this House, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We acknowledge with the utmost gratitude your Majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of your people, in your earnest and uniform endeavours to preserve the public tranquility, and the good faith and uprightness of your Majesty's conduct to all foreign powers: And we assure your Majesty, that we have seen with concern and indignation, that tranquility disturbed by the Court of France, without the least pretence of provocation, or colour of complaint; and we have, with the warmest emotions of resentment, marked the progress of their malignant designs against this country, first by a clandestine aid and supply of arms to your Majesty's revolted subjects in North-America: Afterwards in violation of the faith of treaties, and contrary to the right and common interest of every sovereign state in Europe possessed of colonies and dependencies, by entering into, and avowing formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and at length by committing open hostilities and depredations, and by actually invading part of your Majesty's dominions in America and the West-Indies.

We cannot but feel concern and regret that the measures taken by your Majesty, for disappointing these hostile and malignant designs, have not been attended with all the success which the justice of the cause, and the vigour of the exertions seemed to promise; yet we have at the same time seen with great satisfaction the extensive commerce of your Majesty's subjects protected in most of its branches, and large reprisals made on the injurious aggressors, by the vigilance of your Majesty's fleets, and the active spirit of the nation.

It would have given your faithful Commons the truest happiness, to have received the communication from your Majesty, that the just and humane purposes of your Majesty, and your Parliament, for quieting the minds of your revolted subjects, had taken the desired effect, and had brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion.

Your faithful Commons do most heartily concur with your Majesty, in the just approbation you have been pleased to express of the public spirit which has so conspicuously animated all ranks of your Majesty's faithful subjects to stand forth, at this time of danger, in the service of the militia, who, by their discipline and steady perseverance in their duty, have enabled your Majesty to avail yourself of that constitutional force for the defence of this country.

Your Majesty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and assistance of your faithful Commons, in enabling your Majesty to make the most active and vigorous exertions, by sea and land, for vindicating and establishing the national honour and security; and we beg leave to declare our stedfast resolution, and renew our solemn assurances to your Majesty, that this House, convinced of the importance of the objects for which we are contending, and impelled by every motive of duty and interest, that can animate the hearts of Britons, will effectually assist your Majesty in the prosecution of the present just and necessary war; and that we will, to the utmost of our power, support your Majesty against all your enemies.

The following is his Majesty ANSWER.

"I return you thanks for this very loyal and affectionate address. I am confident that nothing can so effectually promote the public service as your resolution and firmness at this time. I should ill deserve the support of my faithful Commons, and the zeal of my people for the honour of my crown, if I did not make their safety and happiness the constant objects of my care and concern."

Mount-Bethel township, Northampton county, Feb. 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath so far forgot all duty and shame, that notwithstanding the tendereſt treatment and admonition, she left my house with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that she follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that step. This is to warn every person not to trust or lend any money or other thing whatsoever to my said wife Christiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tuesday, the second instant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white spot in her forehead, large horns, a white streak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by GEORGE CLINE.

¶ *March* 8, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-sail, fore-sail, jibb, flying-jibb, square-sail and top-sail, and standing and running rigging; she has two carriage guns, and four swivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jersey.

N. B. Twenty-five barrels of PITCH may be had at the same Place. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, living in Derry township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, the 4th of February last, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, stamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, shall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. All Silversmiths, or others, are desired to stop the thief and spoons, if offered for sale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March instant, two stray HORSES; one black, about 14½ hands high, 14 years old, shod all round, has had a very sore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little sore yet; the other a black, ten years old, shod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a sore back; the said horses both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be sold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limestone LAND, containing 125 acres, situate in Upper-Merion township, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premises a good new barn and stables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, seven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is several limestone quarries now open on the premises, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the subscriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on the 15th day of this instant March, by the subscribers,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, containing 61 acres of land, about 40 acres thereof clear, and the remainder well timbered, with a good two story stone house and log barn thereon, a very good spring and well, a good young bearing orchard, and about 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, situate and lying in Hill-town township, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, about 28 miles from the city, the premises where the clergyman Mr. Wack dwells on. The said premises are to be sold for ready money; a good and indisputable deed shall be given for said land; the vendue to begin at 12 o'clock, where conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

VALENTINE BERGSTRESER, and

¶ PAUL FRANCE.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE, on Tuesday, the 16th day of this instant March, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, at the sign of the Red Lion, in West-Nantmel township, Chester county, sundries, as followeth, viz.

A PLANTATION, in Carnarvon township, Berks county, containing 246 acres of limestone LAND, in Little Conestoga Valley, the buildings tolerable, the meadow excellent, and 30 acres more may be made, watered by a plentiful stream; any person inclining to purchase by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to Messieurs BONSALL and SHOEMAKER, in Philadelphia, or to JOHN JONES, Inn-keeper, near the premises.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Horses, breeding mares, cows and calves, swine, a crop of rye in the ground, rye by the bushel, a quantity of whisky by the barrel and gallon, cyder by the hogshead and barrel, empty vessels, and some household goods; where attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by CALEB JONES. ¶

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, by the Subscribers, Auditors appointed by a Rule of Court for the County of Gloucester, in a Cause wherein *Joseph Ellis*, Esq; is Plaintiff, against *John Hinchman*, Esq; Defendant, upon an Attachment issued against the said *Hinchman*, that the Creditors of said *Hinchman* do meet, at the House of *Hugh Creighton*, in *Haddonfield*, on Friday, the 12th Day of March next, in order to adjust the Accounts of said *Hinchman*, and make Distribution agreeable to Act of Assembly.

JOSEPH COOPER, JOHN GRUFFYTH, Auditors.

Gloucester, February 24, 1779. ‖2w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premises, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, house and barn on it; horses, a new waggon and farming utensils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be adjusted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good security.

P. S. Was left at the said dwelling-house, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a case; whoever has lost the same, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February last, at night, out of the subscriber's stable, in Middletown, Chester county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but most natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly shod before, has some white hairs in his forehead, and a white saddle mark on the off side, his mane and tail both black, has a disorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

Philadelphia, February 25, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, about the middle of last week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with white hairs, some white hairs in her forehead, has two saddle marks close to her shoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal, and had a sucking foal when she went away; trots neat, carries her head and tail well, has a switch tail, pretty short, not shod, her mane falls to the off side, branded in the hair GH, three-quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, neat and straight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail, which may be altered, a small star in her forehead, trots heavy, and shuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken to any use, strong made, fit for gears, rising three years old, 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said mares, if strayed, and brings them to me, shall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if stolen, shall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares alone, shall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-street, between South and Shippen-streets, or to *Robert Erwin*, Carter. § GEORGE HARDING.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, some time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weit's place, in Kensington, on the 15th day of February 1779, a middle-sized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are also white, has a star in her forehead and large horns; she is dry. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-house, on Wednesday evening, the third of March, if not sold before by private sale,

A NEAT three story BRICK HOUSE, and two story BRICK KITCHEN, situated in Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut-street. Also 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a small house on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premises,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jersey shore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On said plantation is an orchard, two large stone houses, two stories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, stable and shed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey. The tract consists of about 3000 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak; there is also about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premises, the stream of water is constant and plentiful, and the present clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £2000 a year. On the premises are every necessary improvement for carrying on the business, the soil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premises may enquire of John Sparks, Esq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premises, and for further particulars of the subscriber, on the two days preceding the sale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the sale. The title indisputable, and to be entered on the first day of April after the sale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, deceased, are once more desired to discharge the same before the 25th of March next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, without respect of persons: And all those who have any demands against the said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to John Ross, of London-Grove township, Chester county, on or before the said 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to settle the accounts as soon as possible.

STEPHEN COCHRAN, } Administrators.
Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS, }

March 1, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth township, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy payment to the subscriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Administratrix. †

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinson's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-street, near Vine-street. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the possession of the subscriber, about ten days ago, a sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round; also a Saddle and Bridle, the saddle almost new, with green plush housing; the person who left them said he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to transact some business for General Rodney, and that the horse, saddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From several circumstances, it is supposed the horse, saddle and bridle are stolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is supposed he went on board the *English* shipping when in *Chesapeake Bay* in *August* 1777. I have been informed he has since left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any person securing the said Mulattoe, or bringing him to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which stream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Susquehanna, where any vessels may come; the situation is healthy and pleasant, the soil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue grass and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine streams running through it, sufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be easily made; there are several settlements on the land, with convenient farm houses, barns, stables and orchards; about 90 bushels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be easily divided into small farms it will be sold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indisputable and immediate possession will be given after the sale to the greatest part, and the remainder in time to put in a spring crop; the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harrison, are most excellent seats for merchant mills, there being water sufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very justly said, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for sale: Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July last, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewise a dark bay HORSE, about seven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. Moses Bartram, between the two and three mile stone, on the Wissahickon road, on the first of January last, A BAY MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high. Whoever owns said mare is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Sadsbury, Chester county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on said tract three large tenements, with several acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the situation is pleasant and healthy, with never failing streams of excellent water. The terms of sale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not sold, it will be rented.

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MARCH, 1779. THE NUMB. 2544.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1779.

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel; COFFEE by the Barrel, and two Cases of best JESUIT's BARK; to be sold by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who gives the highest Price for BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

THE SLOOP *HARLEQUIN*, Captain PADDOCK, and the SLOOP *DOVE*, Captain SWAIN, then lying at *Bordentown*, *October* 23, 1777, it being General Orders, their Sails and Rigging were moved to *Easton*, for which Receipts were given by the Quarter-Master there, a small Part thereof has been since found in this City, and there are still missing eight Casks, containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H, and four Coils of Rigging, same Mark; also four or five Casks of Rigging and Blocks, marked S. D. B. a Sloop's Foresail, and some Coils of Rigging, same Mark; one Square Sail left at *Bordentown*, in the Cellar of *John Imlay*, Esq; marked S. D. B.

In *May* last the Sloop *Dove* was burnt, in a small Creek that empties into *Croswick*'s Creek, near *Bordentown*, her Anchors, Cables, Shrouds, Mast, &c. fell in the Water, since which they have been taken away from thence. Any Person giving Information of the above to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. JOSIAH HUGHES, in Chestnut-street, near Second-street.

Philad. March 17, 1779. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the First of April, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county,

TWO valuable MARES, cows, sheep, and swine; a cart, and a pair of large oxen; a waggon almost new, plough, harrow, gears, men and womens saddles; a large ten plate stove; also a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o' clock, where due attendance will be given by EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

*** Said *Bartholomew* hath on hand about 2000 weight of soal leather, of the best quality, for sale.---All those that are indebted to him on book, are desired to pay off their accounts in three weeks from this ninth day of March, 1779. ¶

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGARPLUMS,
Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent Excellency in the destroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they pass through the smallest Passages of the Body, and purge away those ropy and slimy Humours, which are the Cause of those pernicious Vermin, and the Source of many other Disorders; they are one of the best Purges in the whole World for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the Bowels of all stiff and clammy Humours which stop up the Parts, and prevent the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made Blood, which is often the Case with Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, stinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewise settled Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tetters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood and Skin restored to its original Purity and Smoothness; they purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure all Obstructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to btoh Taste and Sight as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by these Plums cured a great many Children of Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Distempers are very common and troublesome to Families, and the Want of these Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Constitutions.

These Plums enrich and sweeten the whole Mass of Blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid Humours, and create a fresh and healthy Complexion in such as are affected by any putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleansing the Reins of Slime: It expels Wind, and is a sovereign Medicine in the Colick and Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off sour Vapours, which occasion many Disorders in the Head. It opens all Obstructions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder, causes a good Appetite, and helps Digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such Persons as are going into Chronical Distempers, as Asthmas, Phthifics, or Shortness of Breath, Dropsies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Persons are satisfied, that the Medicine which works upon such Humours will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diseases; therefore no better Physic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and Constitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. These Plums are highly serviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20 Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BROOKS, *in* PHILADELPHIA,
at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-street, the fourth Door above Black-Horse-Alley,

SIGNS OF WORMS.

PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Nose, Hollowness of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when asleep, Dulness, Pains and Heavinesss in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often starting, lost Appetite, swell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirsts, the Body decay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, stinking Breath.

Likewise may be had, Keyser's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil, or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Astmatic Elixir, and most Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq*; *President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.*

I PROCEED, Sir, as promised in my last, to vindicate my principles of Liberty, and true attachment to the interests of America. As I stand in no gentleman's way, whose eye may be towards State-promotion, I have often wondered what could be the inducement of those noisy partizans, who have shewn themselves so anxious of late, as well to throw a veil over my past services to this country, as to deprive it of any further services which I might be capable to render—unless it be from the *intolerant* wish that no clergyman, of the denomination to which I belong, should find Pennsylvania the place of his future usefulness. But, Sir, there are many firm friends to this country, of various denominations and deeply interested in its prosperity, besides those persons with whom you "ofteneſt converse;" and let it not offend you when I add that such persons, whoever they may be, neither consult your *quiet* nor that of the State, who strive to entertain you with jealousies or prejudices against any classes or denominations of men. They will be found in the end to have *sought* only *themselves*, while they appeared to *seek you.*

I am sorry that, from the nature of this narrative, it has fallen to my lot to be obliged to mention *myself* oftener than might be decent at another time. But there are occasions, Sir, *as you know*, when it may be lawful for a man to glory even *in his own behalf*; and, were I fond of the subject, I might take up my story a great way back. I might mention the time when, with the temporary loss of my own *personal* liberty, I established a point of fundamental consequence to the liberties of every freeman of this country; and, in behalf of a suffering bleeding people, successfully combated principles and long-rooted prejudices, which, were they generally to prevail in any community, would be subversive of the end of all government, in the present imperfect state of human affairs. I then had the support and warm *plaudit* of *some* who have now *changed* their voice. But I am not *changed*; and as these things were *not done in a corner*, I need not repeat them. Although they were before your *public day*, they are not beyond your *public* knowledge.

Since that period, during the more happy and tranquil times of Pennsylvania, I have sought to improve and enjoy the fruits of tranquility; considering myself as no further called to interfere in public affairs, than on *public* occasions to give my voice in favour of *general liberty*, *true religion* and *sound knowledge*; while, in my *private* station, I have endeavoured faithfully to propagate them among the rising generation. That such has been my conduct, numbers who have had the best opportunities of knowing it, and who now do honour to their country by their virtues and abilities, will readily testify. They will further testify that my delight has been to assist their opening genius; to introduce them advantageously to the public eye; to prune with tender hand the luxuriant shoots of their early essays; and, in their riper years, to manifest a generous satisfaction when they rose to Excellencies, in any particular line, beyond what I could teach, by precept or example. Under the patronage of gentlemen of a truly liberal and public spirit, who with much personal expence and attention, upon a plan as free as the air they breathe, begun the Seminary of *Learning* and *Charity* over which I preside, I have been likewise enabled, through perilous voyages and faithful applications in distant countries, to add capital sums and valuable furniture to its endowment; for the common benefit of all who think they can be benefited by it, agreeable to the will of the donors and the faith pledged to them. Nor have I a wish to preclude any further or other establishments, which circumstances will admit, for the better advancing the valuable interests of science.

In short, Sir, I have cheerfully co-operated with every Society of men that has been formed in my day, for promoting the domestic improvement and literary character of Pennsylvania. Services such as these would be regarded in any country. I believe they are yet regarded by *many* in this, and will finally *shine* those little minds into contempt, who from bigotry or party-spirit wish to *obscure* them. These, you may say, are bold and boastful expressions; but from your own declarations of tenderness for your honour, you ought to despise me if I were less tender of mine.

I now come, Sir, to the commencement of the present mighty æra; when men stood aghast at the preparations of Great-Britain, to enforce a *new* mode of *governing us at will*, by laws made *without our* consent.

Some who would *now* impeach my principles, *then* gave them a favourable testimony. They were pleased to remind me of what I had taught and written and published concerning the unalienable rights of mankind, of my warm exhortations to my pupils 'to be nobly roused when their 'country called—to be all eye and ear and heart and voice 'and hand, fearless of danger, undaunted by opposition, 'when the sacred interests of liberty were at stake *'—all these, I was told, would be considered as the mere work of the *head*, not of the *heart*, if I did not stand forth in the present great contest to give some unquestionable testimony of my attachment to the cause of *American liberty*. It was further suggested that if I declined this, it would increase the suspicions against the clergy of our *church* (among whom I was of long standing) that they were generally creatures of the British administration, and of those church dignitaries, who wished to forward arbitrary measures.

Persuaded, or perhaps rather flattered, by such arguments, I took my part: I had *then* no private sentiments to hide, and I have none *now*. I saw the difficulty of my situation. The people of America were divided and perplexed, among the variety of measures that were suggested to avert the impending danger. As the head of a Seminary, open to all parties and denominations, it did not become me to be a forward partizan. I had my apprehensions too for the church of which I am a member, when I looked forward to the probable extremity of the contest: and I knew what treatment I was to expect from some of my brethren, whose principles on former occasions had mounted above the level of mine. But this did not deter me. Having often professed my persuasion, even to a warmth of enthusiasm, that this country was ordained to become a future seat of empire, liberty, religion and arts; I determined to follow their call, as far as reason and inward conviction should point the way; leaving the church to the good providence of God, which I trust will yet protect it, through all trials, in the common benefit of the public faith, pledged in every civil establishment throughout the United States.

Upon these pure principles, I bore my share in the first *Committees* of this city, and the first *Provincial Convention*. I was one of a few, yourself another, who prepared most of their public papers, resolves, and the instructions to the Assembly; all of which did us some credit in that day; and were allowed by many of the best men in Britain to to be a good foundation for peace, if their ministry had not been infatuated to persevere in their ruinous measures. Some differences of opinion we had in modes and matters of lesser consequence (as is the case in all bodies of men exercising freedom of debate) but none of these affected things essential to the great cause of *liberty*.

In future Committees and Conventions I was *left out*, or perhaps did not seek to *come in*. It is of little public consequence to say which was the case. But I did not, on that account, intermit my private endeavours to serve this country; and that in a way which could procure me no public applause, although it certainly risqued considerable personal advantage. Nor did I decline adding to this the most open declaration of my sentiments, on the first occasion offered me; which was before the city battalions, and most of the public characters in the Councils of the continent, June 23d, 1775. And, although it should increase the catalogue of *vanities*, which some may be willing to pick out of this letter; I will further say that the sermon then delivered was read and approved throughout America, by her most avowed champions; and by their friends in various countries of Europe. In London only, during the space of a few weeks, three different editions were published; one of which, consisting of *ten thousand* copies, at the expence of Sir STEPHEN THEODORE JANSEN, Chamberlain of the city.

But, was it equally favoured by administration and its friends? No, Sir. In proportion as it was espoused by the friends of America, it was reprobated by others. Mr. *John Wesley* stood forth a zealous champion against it; men were placed at the Exchange and corners of the streets of London (not at *his expence* we may presume) to deliver his antidote to my poison. A specimen of Mr. Wesley's arguments follows, viz.

'A sermon preached by Dr. Smith in Philadelphia has 'been lately re-printed in England. It has been much 'admired, but he proceeds all along upon wrong suppo-'sitions. He *supposes* the people of America have a *right* 'of granting their *own money*,—and that no power on 'earth can take their property *without their consent*.' *Then, says Mr. Wesley, you have no Sovereign,—our Sovereign has a right to tax me, and all other Englishmen, whether we have votes for Parliament or no.* To which I reply, in the words of Bishop Andrews to the King, in the case of Bishop Neale, viz. His Majesty may safely take brother Wesley's money, as he seems so willing to give it; and so I bid Mr. Wesley farewell, leaving him to the chastisements which he received on this account from the author of the letters signed JUNIUS.

I should far transgress the bounds of a news-paper publication, were I to transcribe the twentieth part of the abusive things which I have seen in the English papers, relative to myself and this sermon, from *high-flying* writers. Let a few paragraphs suffice.

An author, in the London Chronicle of Sept. 2, 1775, proceeds thus—"A *seditious* Sermon is just re-printed 'here; first preached about two months ago at Philadel-'phia, for the comfort and edification of the *city-volun-'teers*—for the comfort too of the CONTINENTAL CON-'GRESS, then sitting. The preacher is not satisfied with 'assailing the State, by proving, from a very *extraordinary* 'passage of Scripture, that the Americans *ought* to REBEL; 'but, with great effrontery, he presses the doctrine of 'the church into his service—How compleatly does he 'justify the fine *kettle of tea* that was lately made at Bo-'ston? He finds by his text, that when the Americans 'pay taxes which are imposed by their *own Assemblies*, 'they worship the *true divinity*, or great *idol of the Consti-'tution*; but when they are required to pay a single *six-'pence* IMPOSED by the British Parliament, they are tempt-'ed to worship *false Gods*, which, like *good Christians*, 'they highly resent. In page 24, this preacher wishes to 'inflame his audience to the highest pitch of *treason* and '*rebellion*, by painting the British Parliament as the most 'oppressive *tyrants*, and the Americans as the most *infa-'mous rascals* and *slaves*, if they submit to them. The 'author is at the head of a College—we shall say nothing

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

* *Charge to the first Graduates of the College.*

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Feb.* 9.

The following Gentlemen were nominated to repreſent this ſtate as Delegates in the General Congreſs, viz. Hon. Henry Laurens, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, John Mathewes, and Thomas Ber, Eſquires.

Yeſterday morning ——— Groundwater, William Tweed, David Remington, and Robert Dewar (carpenter) arrived in town, eſcorted by a detachment of the country militia. It ſeems that by the vigilance of Capt. Duharty's company, ſtationed near Scull Creek, theſe people were apprehended in a boat making for Savannah, charged with diſpatches to the Britiſh officer there, containing a full and circumſtantial (if not a true and exact) account of our poſts, ſtores, forces, &c. &c. together with a very honourable tender, it is ſaid, of reducing to aſhes that part of Charleſtown which the humanity of the former incendiaries ſuffered to be preſerved; kindly offering ſome plan to relieve the different garriſons of the trouble of guarding their reſpective forts, &c. On their being hailed and brought to by the centry, they fixed a weight to the packet and threw it overboard, but the tide leaving the creek dry, it was very luckily obſerved the next morning, and by proper care became plain and legible. The writer appears to be a Captain Conſtable, a Highland officer now here, who was lately taken on his paſſage to Georgia from New-York, and was in this town admitted to his parole, the terms of which however in this inſtance have been groſly violated. Some intereſting diſcoveries may now perhaps be expected of our moſt ſecret enemies.

Feb. 16. Col. Elbert has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the militia in the State of Georgia.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp at Port-Royal ferry, Feb. 12.

"We are ſtill encamped here, and know not when or where we ſhall next move. The Charleſtown artillery have had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed for Head Quarters, and yeſterday the detachment of continental artillery who had been in Fort-Lyttleton, ſet off with a braſs two pounder. Laſt night Major Fleming, who had been once a reſident in Carolina, but received his commiſſion from the Britiſh Commander, with five privates of the light-horſe, were brought priſoners into our camp by a party of our people; they were taken at the Major's plantation in Georgia, with 19 of his negroes. About an hour afterwards, ſeven ſeamen belonging to the Lord George Germaine, Capt. Mowbray, of 13 guns, arrived in our camp. Five of them had been ordered in the boat as a guard, and while ſhe was along ſide of their ſhip, the other two concealed themſelves under the thaughts; they were ordered to keep at about half a mile diſtance from the ſhip, but they did not like the ſervice, and ſo left it entirely. They willingly agreed, after taking ſome refreſhment, to accompany the Major and his guard to Charleſtown, and I ſuppoſe will be there before this reaches you. What I myſelf however have heard from them, you are welcome to: They inform, that on the night of the day the engagement happened, an officer was ſent expreſs in a whale-boat to Savannah, begging that a reinforcement of troops might be ſent, but they received for anſwer, that none could be ſpared; were therefore ordered to return to Tybee, and had got to the mouth of Scull-Creek on their way thither: That the Major was ſtill very bad of two wounds, as was likewiſe a Captain: That upwards of 130 negroes belonging to the two Meſſrs. Guerards (brothers) had gone on board the veſſels, and informed where two kegs of ſilver plate and a box of china had been hid that belonged to theſe gentlemen, which was immediately fetched on board the fleet: That one of the above gentlemen afterwards went on board of the Commodore's ſhip, and begged his property might be reſtored to him: That the Commodore anſwered, he certainly could not be ignorant of the contents of the proclamation which had been iſſued at Savannah lately: That his attachment to the royal cauſe could not have been more clearly manifeſted than by his coming on board the fleet upon its arrival in the river, which he had neglected, and that he believed he would not then have come on board, had not his negroes deſerted him; but as they had come on board firſt, which he ought to have done, and his being a friend to the King's government only a pretence to get his property again, he was ordered to go about his buſineſs: That new Commiſſioners were come out to America, and expected peace to be reſtored in two months; and that it was talked of on board their veſſels, that they would return again to Port-Royal in 6 weeks, but that muſt entirely depend on their circumſtances in Georgia."

Laſt Thurſday returned from a tour thro' the Northern States, Peter Bouquet, Eſq; of this town, by way of New-Providence, from whence we learn, that Governor Brown was arrived from New-York with a military force, conſiſting of 300 Highlanders, under the command of an officer named Grant; and that the Britiſh King's ſhip Unicorn put upon that ſtation, together with the following New-York privateers, viz. a ſnow of 16 four and ſix pounders, Capt. Squires, a brig of 16 guns, another of 14, a ſchooner of 12, and a ſchooner and two ſloops of 10 guns each; that barracks were building for the ſoldiers in the Bahamas, who were ſo much diſtreſſed for want of proviſion, and having no bread of any kind, that they had ſent a large tranſport ſhip, under convoy of a 10 gun ſloop, to Georgia for a ſupply; that the Bahamas, though fed from theſe States during the preſent troubles, had, to evince their gratitude, as ſoon as Governor Brown returned to New-Providence with troops and a King's ſhip, fitted out a number of privateers to cruiſe on this coaſt, viz. a ſhip of 20 guns, two ſloops of 10 guns, and two ſchooners with 4 three pounders and ſwivels each; that they had taken two brigs, one belonging to Boſton, the other to North-Carolina, two ſchooners, one belonging to Georgia, the other to this ſtate, and the following French veſſels, viz. two ſnows, three ſchooners, and a ſloop, moſt of which had been condemned and ſold.

The ſame day three of the enemy's privateers appeared off the harbour, viz. a ſloop, a brig, and a ſmall ſchooner, yet 6 or 8 veſſels put to ſea, ſeven whereof and of the ſix that ſailed the day before, we are informed by Capt. Humphries, who was put aſhore at Stono this day from a privateer, that took his ſchooner coming from Providence about three weeks ago, and carried her into St. Auguſtine, have been taken, and were arrived off that bar.

Feb. 18. On Tueſday evening laſt arrived here from Head Quarters, Brigadier General Moultrie and Colonel Charles Coteſworth Pinkney.

The Hon. Thomas Bee, Eſq; is elected Lieutenant Governor, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Heyward, who declined ſerving.

Extract of a letter from Camp, at Fuzzel's place, in Georgia, January 27, 1779.

"We were yeſterday morning, about 6 o'clock, attacked by a party of 230 of the enemy, commanded by Col. Brown; they attacked us on three ſides at the ſame time, very ſudden and violent, drove our main and picket guards, wounded and took ſome of our centinels; a very warm firing ſoon began on both ſides, which continued about three quarters of an hour. We then drove them from the ground, and I believe killed many of them; three were found dead, and ſeven taken priſoners; ſix of them are wounded, moſt of them ſlightly. I was induced to march to this place, in order to drive from Bryar Creek a party of the enemy which had taken up the bridge, and had poſted themſelves there to prevent your joining us, but they have fled from that place."

B O S T O N.

Feb. 22. A few days paſt, arrived in a ſafe port to the eaſtward, a brig from Bermuda; by a gentleman, who came paſſenger, we are favoured with the following copy of a Petition from the Council and General Aſſembly of the Iſland, to their Governor, viz.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

The Addreſs of His Majeſty's Council and General Aſſembly of Bermuda.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Aſſembly of theſe, his Majeſty's Bermuda Iſlands in America, beg leave once more to repreſent to your Excellency, in the moſt expreſs and poſitive terms, That the inhabitants are on the eve of experiencing every diſtreſs that can ariſe from certain famine, unleſs ſome deciſive ſteps be immediately taken to divert it; that ſuch attempt has been already too long deferred, we are without apprehenſions: To your Excellency, therefore, we moſt ſolemnly appeal in the name of the people: Your Excellency alone we muſt look to for relief; if you refuſe to attend, we are undone: We would wiſh to conſider his Majeſty's Governor as the guardian and protector of the lives and liberties of his ſubjects, intruſted to his care: In this light you are held out to us by his Majeſty: Shut not then your ears to the cries of diſtreſs; but exert thoſe principles of benevolence and humanity, which will ever be the greateſt ornament of human nature, and become more or leſs conſpicuous in proportion to the ſituation of the perſons, who ſhall move under their influence.

The unhappy diſſention between Great-Britain and the continent of America, has induced the prohibition of a commercial intercourſe with the latter, from every other part of his Majeſty's dominions; and has ſubjected property, taken in the fact by his Majeſty's cruizers, to forfeiture. This reſtriction, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we have been from neceſſity obliged to move in violation of: The particular ſituation of our iſland, our diſtance from Europe, and many other obſtacles, as has been repeatedly urged to your Excellency, and of the truth of which you cannot but be convinced, have alone led the inhabitants thereto: The means of ſubſiſtence are not to be refuſed, to comply with an Act of Parliament: Our gracious Sovereign, and that auguſt body, the Britiſh Senate, wiſh not for it: Every principle of humanity forbids it.

Permit us to ſpeak plainly on this ſubject to your Excellency; preſent circumſtances oblige us to do it in terms undiſguiſed. From the Continent alone we can poſſibly derive the ſupplies neceſſary to our ſubſiſtence: Your Excellency will permit us further to obſerve, that it is apprehended the troops now at the weſt end, have in ſome meaſure contributed to driving from our ſhores, veſſels, the property of the inhabitants, which have been coming to our relief: We conceive that every obſtacle ſhould be removed to adventurers in the purſuit of proviſions, and therefore beſeech your Excellency, as thoſe troops cannot but be preſumed to be under the controul of the civil authority, that they be by your Excellency ordered from the weſt end, at leaſt for a limited time, that proviſions may be introduced without interception, for the ſupport of the inhabitants. What further regulations ſuch a proceeding might require, ſhould be ſo adjuſted with his Majeſty's cuſtoms, as to remove every apprehenſion of the confiſcation of property, that may be adventured on this critical occaſion.

We beg leave further to obſerve to your Excellency, that the people expect on the receſs of the Aſſembly, to have a full and poſitive account of what may be determined on, in which there can be no medium obſerved. They muſt either have a clear mode of obtaining proviſions pointed out, or muſt be told that nothing can be done: They muſt quit the iſland, or depend on Providence alone.

By order of the Houſe,
By order of the Board,
Jan. 15, 1779. JAMES JONES, Preſident.

The foregoing is a true Copy,
WILLIAM FOOT, Clerk of the Aſſembly.

The following is a liſt of Britiſh men of war and privateers, together with the veſſels captured by them, and carried into Bermuda, as late as Jan. 29, 1779.

Brig Bellona, 18 four pounders, in port. Brig Dunmore, 18 ditto, on a cruize. Schooner Clinton, 18 ditto, on a cruize. Schooner Southerland, 6 four pounders, 6 ſwivels, 30 men, on a cruize. Schooner Hammond, in the King's ſervice, as tender to the Ardent, 18 four pounders. All the above are ſaid to be owned by the Goodrich family, Major Southerland, and Admiral Gambier, and are fitted out by them from Bermuda. Sloop Mars, J. Rogers commander, fitted out at New-York, 10 carriage guns, on a cruize. Galatea ſloop of war, copper bottom, 20 guns, commanded by —— Jordan, who, we hear, behaves towards his priſoners with great inhumanity and cruelty, his character being univerſally deteſted by all. Camelia ſloop of war, commanded by —— Collins, who to his honour treats the unfortunate men, who fall into his hands, in a manner quite the reverſe.

Schooner Bonaventure, Capt. Barker, from Nantucket, for Cape Francois, was taken by the Galatea, and fired upon by the ſhip after he ſtruck, with a ſix pounder, loaded with muſket balls, but providentially no lives loſt. Sloop Lady Waſhington, Capt. Dun, from Cape Francois, taken the 10th of December by the ſchooner Hammond. A Philadelphia veſſel, Captain's name unknown, taken the 19th of December. Brig Hornet, Capt. Smith, taken the 1ſt of January by the privateer George and Elizabeth, from New-York. Capt. Connoly, from Salem for South-Carolina, taken by Capt. Rogers from New-York laſt Dec. Brig John, Jonathan Cole, ſailed from Boſton the 12th of January, on the 20th was taken by the ſchooner Southerland, J. Taylor commander.

The armed Snow, of 16 carriage guns, lately captured by Capt. M'Neel, in the Mifflin privateer, is ſafe arrived at an eaſtern port.

Feb. 25. A prize laden with wines and dry goods, which was taken by the Marlborough privateer, and afterwards retaken by the Continental ſloop Providence, and mentioned to have been carried into Plymouth, arrived ſafe in port on Friday laſt.

A prize to the privateer Pilgrim arrived in a ſafe port ſince our laſt. She is loaded with wine, oyl, fruit, &c.

Since our laſt arrived at an Eaſtern port, a prize ſchooner, laden with wine fruit, &c. taken by the Hazard. She was bound to New-York.

A ſchooner prize to the privateer General Gates, Capt. Waters, from Malaga, arrived in a ſafe port yeſterday. She is loaded with raiſins, wines and lemmons, and was owned by Commodore Gambier, at New-York.

The private armed ſhip Cumberland, Captain Manly, which ſailed from this place about two months ſince, was taken ſoon after ſhe left port, by the Juno, an Engliſh frigate of 38 guns, and carried into Barbados.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania, Saturday, March 13, 1779.

THE following reſolutions, reported by the Committee appointed to deviſe ſome plan for ſupplying the troops of this State with neceſſaries, &c. were read a ſecond time, and being debated and conſidered were agreed to, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That in conſideration of the ſervices rendered by the ſaid troops, and to relieve as much as poſſible the inconveniences to which they are at preſent ſubjected, to every officer of the Pennſylvania line, who, by a reſolution of Congreſs of ſhall be intitled to receive half pay during ſeven years after the termination of the preſent war, the half pay be continued by this State from the end of ſaid ſeven years for and during the life of every ſuch officer.

2dly. Reſolved, That the preſent mode of diſtributing to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line the ſeveral articles voted by this Houſe at their laſt ſeſſions at prices in a certain ratio or proportion to the original coſt, be diſcontinued, and inſtead thereof they be delivered to them at the following determinate rates, viz.

Weſt-India rum at	5/	per gallon.
Muſcovado ſugar at	3/9	per pound.
Coffee at - -	3/9	ditto.
Tea at - -	12/	ditto.
Chocolate at - -	3/9	ditto.
Hard ſoap at -	1/3	ditto.
Tobacco at -	0/9	ditto.

3dly. Reſolved, That to every officer of ſaid troops a compleat ſuit of regimental uniform be furniſhed every year by this State, to be charged to the officer at the price for which the ſaid uniform might have been purchaſed at the commencement of the war.

4thly. Reſolved, That the lands which may be granted within this State to officers and ſoldiers ſerving in the troops of the State in conſequence of a reſolution of Congreſs of September the 16th, 1776, ſhall be exempted from taxation whilſt they continue in the poſſeſſion of ſuch officers or ſoldiers, and before any alienation thereof made, and not after.

5thly. Reſolved, That from and after the paſſing this reſolve, the widows of the officers of this State in the Continental ſervice, who have died in the ſervice ſince the commencement of the preſent war, or who may die during the continuance thereof, ſhall be intitled to the half of the pay which their huſbands were reſpectively intitled to while in the ſervice, during her widowhood.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Copy of General Moultrie's Letter to General Lincoln.

"Dear Sir, Beaufort, Feb. 4, 1779.

"I WROTE to you from General Bull's camp a few days ago; when I was there, the militia requeſted me to croſs the river with them, which I readily conſented to. The next morning, after leaving a proper guard to our camp, we began to croſs, and got near 230 over by ſunſet. We immediately marched off, and continued till we got within one mile of Beaufort; here I reſted the troops a few hours, and then proceeded for the town, which we entered at ſun-riſe next morning. Having ordered the troops into quarters, and repoſed myſelf a little, I rode down to view the fort with General Bull and two or three other gentlemen: We had ſcarce been a moment there, when an expreſs arrived, informing us, that the enemy were in full march for Beaufort, and not above five miles off. Upon this, I requeſted Gen. Bull to ride on for town, and have the men turned out; I followed him immediately, found them all paraded, and had another account of the enemy's coming on very faſt. I then moved off the troops in order to meet them, and having marched two miles, was again informed that they were within four miles of us. I then proceeded very ſlowly, looking for a proper piece of ground to form upon. Having ſoon found a very advantageous ſpot, I remained there an hour waiting for the enemy, and was then informed that they had, after halting a while, altered their march, and were going towards our ferry: I followed them, and had got about three miles, when I learnt that they were upon their return from the ferry, in full march towards us, and not more than one mile diſtant. Having ſent Mr. Kinloch, my Aid, to reconnoitre, and bring me a particular account; he ſoon returned, and informed me, that they were juſt at hand. I haſtened our march to gain a ſwamp which was near, but finding the enemy had already got poſſeſſion of the ground I had intended to occupy, I halted at about 200 yards, and drew the troops up to the right and left of the road, with two field pieces in the centre, and a ſmall field piece on the right in the wood. On the enemy's nearer approach, I ordered Captain Heyward to begin with the two field pieces, advanced my right and left wings nearer the ſwamp, and the firing became pretty general. This action was reverſed from the uſual way of fighting between the Britiſh and Americans, they taking to the buſhes, and we remaining upon the open ground. After ſome little time, finding our men too much expoſed to the enemy's fire, I ordered them to take trees. About three quarters of an hour after the action began, I heard a general cry through the line of "no more cartridges," and was alſo informed by Capts. Heyward and Rutledge, that the ammunition for the field pieces were almoſt expended, after firing about forty rounds from each piece; upon this, I ordered the field pieces to be drawn off very ſlowly, and the right and left wings to keep pace with the artillery to cover their flanks, which was done in tolerable order for undiſciplined troops: The enemy had beat their retreat before we began to move, but we had little or no ammunition, and could not of conſequence purſue. They retreated ſo haſtily as to leave one officer, one ſerjeant, and three privates wounded in a houſe near the action, and their dead lying on the field—it is impoſſible as yet to be particular with reſpect to the latter, two officers we have found and ſeven men; they fought from very thick buſhes: Capt. Barnwell with a few light horſe was of infinite ſervice in giving us frequent intelligence of the enemy's motions, and attacking their rear as they retreated. He had at one time a Capt. Brewer, who is much wounded, two ſerjeants, and twelve privates priſoners; but a party of the enemy, having rallied in their retreat, retook the Captain, one ſerjeant, and ſix men; the remainder

however he brought off with twelve ſtand of arms and Brewer's fuſee—Barnwell had about fifteen men. It makes me happy to aſſure you that our militia have not loſt that ſpirit which they have always been allowed to poſſeſs; nothing but diſcipline is wanting to make them good troops. The Charleſtown artillery behaved gallantly, they ſtood to their pieces like veterans, and ſerved them well, till I was conſtrained to order them to retire in conſequence of their ammunition being nearly expended. I had in the action only nine continental troops—Capt. Treville, two officers and ſix privates, with one braſs two pounder, and only fifteen rounds: I muſt add, in juſtice to them, that they behaved very well. It ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for me to remain here a few days longer, in order to have the wounded properly taken care of, and other matters put in a right channel—I ſhould be glad of your permiſſion for that purpoſe, and to know how long I may ſtay. This moment died a valuable officer and good citizen, of the wounds he received yeſterday, Benjamin Wilkins, a Lieutenant of the town artillery. We have three or four other officers wounded, Captain Heyward ſlightly in the arm, and Lieutenants Sawyer and Brown, both of the light infantry; with ſix or ſeven privates killed on the field, and about fifteen wounded: I cannot be very particular as yet, having had no regular returns made me. The enemy's body conſiſted of two companies of the 60th and one of the 16th, all picked light infantry.

"We had five deſerters from them immediately after the action, who informed us of ſeveral particulars already mentioned, as alſo that our ſecond ſhot from the field-piece had diſabled a howitzer, which they had fired but once. I think by all you may collect from this letter, you muſt allow we have beat them.

I am, Dear General,
Your affectionate friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Brigadier Gen.

"P. S. My Aid de Camp is a very gallant youth, and is an honour to his country."

Head Quarters, Middlebrook, March 8, 1779.

SIR,

I HEREWITH tranſmit your Excellency an extract of a letter from Major General Putnam, containing an account of the incurſion of the enemy to Horſeneck, which I mentioned in my laſt.

I alſo encloſe you a return of the priſoners we have taken from the enemy in their retreat.

With great reſpect, I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency JOHN JAY, *Eſq.*

Extract of a letter from Major General Putnam, dated Camp at Reading, March 2, 1779.

"A detachment from the enemy at Kingſbridge, conſiſting of the 17th, 44th and 57th Britiſh regiments, one of Heſſian, and two of new levies, marched from their lines for Horſeneck on the evening of the 25th ult. with an intention of ſurpriſing the troops at that place and deſtroying the ſalt works.

"A Captain and 30 men were ſent from our advanced lines at Horſeneck as a ſcout, who diſcovered the enemy at New Rochel in their advance. They retired before them undiſcovered as far as Ryeneck, where it growing light, the enemy obſerved and attacked them. They defended themſelves as well as poſſible, and made their way good to Sawpitts, where they took the advantage of a commanding piece of ground, and made ſome little ſtand, but the ſuperior force of the enemy obliged them to retire over Byrum bridge, which they took up, by that means had an opportunity of reaching Horſeneck in ſafety.

"As I was there myſelf to ſee the ſituation of the guards, I had the troops formed on a hill by the meeting-houſe ready to receive the enemy as they advanced. They came on briſkly, and I ſoon diſcovered that their deſign was to turn our flanks, and poſſeſs themſelves of a defile in our rear, which would effectually prevent our retreat. I therefore ordered parties out on both flanks, with direction to give me information of their approach, that we might retire in ſeaſon. In the mean time a column advanced up the main road, where the remainder of the troops (amounting only to about ſixty) were poſted. We diſcharged ſome old field pieces, which were there, a few times, and gave them a ſmall fire of muſketry, but without any conſiderable effect; the ſuperior force of the enemy ſoon obliged our ſmall detachment to abandon the place.

"I therefore directed the troops to retire and form on a hill a little diſtance from Horſeneck, whilſt I proceeded to Stanford and collected a body of militia and a few continental troops that were there, with which I returned immediately and found that the enemy (after plundering the inhabitants of the principal part of their effects, and deſtroying a few ſalt works, a ſmall ſloop and ſtore) were on their return. The officer commanding the continental troops ſtationed at Horſeneck miſtook my orders, and went much further than I intended, ſo that he could not come up with them to any advantage. I, however, ordered the few troops that came from Stanford to purſue them, thinking they might have an opportunity to pick up ſome ſtragglers. In this I was not miſtaken, as your Excellency will ſee by the incloſed liſt of priſoners. Beſides theſe 8 or 9 more were taken and ſent off, ſo that I cannot tell the particular regiments to which they belong One ammunition and one baggage waggon were alſo taken. In the former there were about 200 rounds of canniſters, grape and round ſhot, ſuited to 3 pounders, ſome ſlow match, and about 200 tubes; the latter was filled with plunder, which I had the ſatisfaction of reſtoring to the inhabitants from whom it was taken. As I have not yet got a return, I cannot tell exactly the number we loſt, though I do not think more than 10 ſoldiers and about that number of inhabitants, but a few of which were in arms."

Liſt of Priſoners taken at Horſeneck the 26th ultimo.

17th Regiment,	privates	-	15
44th ditto,	ditto	-	5
57th ditto,	ditto	-	3
Loyal American regiment,		-	5
Emmerick's corps,	- - -		8
1ſt Battalion of artillery,		-	1
Pioneers,	- - - -		1
		Total	38

"N. B. Seven deſerters from Emmerick's corps."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We hear that the Conſtitutional Society, at a full meeting, have paſſed a reſolve to nominate two Members of their Society to prepare and deliver in public, the one a Eulogium in memory of thoſe brave and gallant men who have ſacrificed their lives in the defence of our rights and liberties; the other an Oration to commemorate our Independency, both to be ſpoken on the 4th day of July next, being the anniverſary of that happy event.

The following Extract of a Letter from Virginia, to a Member of Congreſs, was given us laſt night for publication.

"The political ſcarcity of corn in this ſtate hath aſtoniſhingly enhanced the price, but ſome late manœuvres by a very reſpectable power, known by the appellation of the MOB, have produced a conſiderable contrary effect, and it is thought the month of March, contrary to the courſe of nature, will produce a large harveſt of that neceſſary grain."

Extract of a letter from General WILLIAMSON.

Camp, near Adam's Ferry, Feb. 16, 1779.

"It is with the utmoſt pleaſure I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you, that the enemy precipitately evacuated Auguſta, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, after having deſtroyed the flats which they had conſtructed, in order to croſs the river. Col. Campbell left his wounded, with a polite letter recommending them to my care, a proof that the cauſe of his retreat was ſudden and unexpected. I immediately detached about 300 horſemen to purſue the enemy, and hang upon their ſkirts and rear. It will give countenance to deſertion, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. Cols. M'Intoſh and Hammond command the detachment. Several are already come in, and, from the beſt information, if the enemy are hard puſhed, I have reaſon to believe it will much prevail. This important event has prevented the back country from ruin and devaſtation, and of courſe the ſeat of war will be transferred into the lower part of the country. Large bodies of the diſaffected have got together, and above 600 of them have croſſed Savannah river, with intention to join the enemy, but they will be oppoſed by Col. Pickins, who has marched up Broad river with a ſtrong force to intercept them. At any rate I hope to prevent them effecting a junction. Our eyes are now opened, and notwithſtanding the lenity hitherto ſhewn them, they have at this criſis given convincing proofs, that no faith ſhould or ought to be placed in their moſt ſolemn aſſurances, and ſevere examples muſt certainly be made, for the benefit of the ſtate, and a terror to others. The enemy have made very free with the property both of thoſe who profeſſed their attachment to their meaſures, and of others. Numbers of Negroes have gone with them; upwards of 200 of Mr. Galphing's (although ſuch an indulgent maſter) have followed the example and gone. Col. M'Murphey ſat out with a party yeſterday for Mr. Galphing's place at Old-Town, to bring down ſome Creek Head-men to hold a conference in camp, and eſtabliſh our communication with them. Col. Campbell ſent to them, but only one came to him; they abſolutely refuſed to aſſiſt in the war. When they are convinced that the Britiſh forces cannot ſupport themſelves in the country, and carry the account of their retreat into the nation, I hope it will produce favourable effects, and that thoſe who were inclined to go to war may adopt different ſentiments. The waggons with the Cherokee goods ſat out from White Hall laſt Saturday, eſcorted by a ſtrong party of the militia, and an officer and 30 men of the garriſon of Fort Rutledge were to meet and reinforce them at Dewit's Corner. When Colonel Hammond returns, he will ſet out for Seneca; and if I can be ſpared (having wrote to General Lincoln on the ſubject) I propoſe being there ſoon, to meet with the Head-men, and take the neceſſary ſteps to ſecure and confirm them in our intereſt, a point of great importance, and will ſave, when we have nothing to apprehend from them, an amazing expence in guarding the lines, beſides quieting and eaſing the minds of the frontier inhabitants. I wait with the utmoſt anxiety to hear the iſſue and ſucceſs of Col. Pickin's operations againſt the diſaffected."

By the laſt advices from South-Carolina, dated February 23, we learn, that on the 16th of February General Williamſon obliged Lieut. Col. Campbell precipitately to evacuate Auguſta, leaving his ſick and wounded, and a polite letter, recommending them to the care of Gen. Williamſon. That in the purſuit, 200 horſes and ſeveral priſoners had been taken from the enemy. That the Indians had abſolutely refuſed to co-operate with the Britiſh arms. That the enemy's head-quarters were at Ebenezer, and that Gen. Prevoſt and Lieut. Col. Campbell were on bad terms. That they were ſhort of proviſions, and entirely without vegetables. The fleet were at two thirds allowance, and the enemy's detachment which had been defeated by Gen. Moultrie had returned to Savannah.

The following is a genuine letter from a Refugee Officer in New-York, and may ſhew not only the miſery of their ſituation, but how the traitors againſt their native country are conſidered by thoſe whom they have joined.

"I LEFT my own home without money or cloathing, having made no proviſion for ſuch an undertaking, which is a full proof of the ſad neceſſity which forced me to become a refugee here. Further, I am an Engliſhman, only ſeven years in this country, and all that time an officer under the crown of Great-Britain. Could I eat the bread of government, and ſwear againſt the King an oath of abjuration? Then I think every honeſt man would have had a juſt cauſe to reproach my character. And herein *I am amazed that the vengeance of America is not more immediately pointed againſt her own degenerate ſons, who firſt joined their cauſe both in Council and the army, were paid handſomely, and have been partakers of all the good things America had to give, and have ſince that wickedly repented, betrayed their own cauſe, taken up arms, entered into places of profit, and become violent perſecutors of their former aſſociates and brethren; ſuch are the real enemies, and many ſuch we have among us. Let theſe men become the juſt objects of reſentment.* But charitably ſpare ſuch whoſe tender conſcience would not admit them to enter into the meaſures of the continent without violation,—for ſuch characters *never were deceivers, for in them you had neither hope nor confidence.* Of this laſt number I unhappily ſtand proſcribed, attainted of high treaſon againſt the States, although I never gave up my *allegiance to them.* Yet I muſt not return, but loſe all my ſubſtance, and be cut off from all thoſe domeſtic and tender enjoyments, which alone can make a family man happy. Does not ſuch a caſe as this deſerve ſome pity. I muſt now, as I get into years, labour for my bread, and all my fault, as well as misfortune, is founded ſolely upon the adherence firmly to a conſcience, which I have ever appealed to as the ſupreme judge of all my actions, and which it would have been criminal in me to have violated.

"Once I flattered myſelf, that my behaviour in office merited ſome conſideration from the leading men in Philadelphia; the ſame line of conduct I have ſince adopted towards the unfortunate American priſoners; many have been releaſed at my inſtance and upon my ſecurity. Yet neither a conſideration of the paſt nor the preſent has had any weight in my favour, or ſome pitying friend would have offered ſuch reaſons in extenuation of my conduct, as might have prevented my name being put among the catalogue of thoſe, who have in *ſome meaſure deſerved reprobation.*"

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two thouſand five hundred acres of good LAND, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the eaſt branch of Saſquehanna, 13 miles above the town of Sunbury. The two emiſſions called out of circulation will be taken in payment. The whole will be ſold together, or in tracts of about three hundred acres. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half ſtory brick kitchen, pleaſantly ſituated, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; the houſe is 16 feet 9 inches front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on the roof, well ſecured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor. The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor. The lot is the ſame width of the houſe, and 100 feet deep, clear of groundrent. The houſe and kitchen are inſured in caſe of accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-alley. †

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well recommended, to ſerve on the Nightly Watch, and engage with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they ſhall receive good wages. Any ſuch willing to ſerve in that ſtation, are deſired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Conſtable. ¶

Salem County, New-Jerſey, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subſcribers are determined to petition the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next Sitting, for Redreſs in the Grievance complained of, by the Laſs of Henry Janes's Will.

† ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 11th inſt. (March) out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, at the Northern Liberty Ferry, the following articles, viz. One pair of ſilver knee buckles, one ſtock buckle, one hat, one blue ſailor's jacket, and four or five hundred Dollars continental money: The perſons ſuſpected are four ſailors, viz. *William Jones*, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a red jacket, a red pair of trowſers, and a round hat: *Nathaniel Elliot*, nearly about the ſame height, red haired; had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: *Owen Hickey*, 5 feet 6 inches high; likewiſe had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: One *Kelly*, about the ſame height as *Hickey*, and ſame dreſs: They are ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-England. Whoever apprehends the above perſons, and ſecures them in goal, ſhall receive the aforeſaid reward, paid by JESSE WILLIAMSON. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the eleventh inſt. (March) out of the houſe of JAMES CRUMBIE, Stay-maker, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Golden Fleece, Philadelphia, nine yards of Iriſh ticken, about nine yards of beſt white calimancoe, one pair of white ticken ſtays, 2 or 3 pair of Ruſſia ſheeting, one Ruſſia ſheeting boned, one breaſt ticken, one yard and a half of dark blue calimancoe, a remnant of white ruſſel; likewiſe five pair of brown thread ſtockings, tied up in a blue and white handkerchief, one pair broad ribbed, with a piece cut off the feet, they being too large, one pair narrow ribbed, the other three plain. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who apprehends the thief and brings back the goods, by JAMES CRUMBIE.

N. B. Said *Crumbie* carries on the Stay-making buſineſs as uſual, and returns thanks to thoſe Ladies who have heretofore favoured him with their cuſtom. He has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of white ticken and other articles fit for carrying on his buſineſs.

Briſtol Township, March 10, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ſome time in the month of December, in the year 1777, juſt after the Britiſh troops made their excurſion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their encampments, in the township of Abington, near the place commonly called Jenken's town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a chocolate colour, with hoop-iron-binding round the wheels. Any perſon having loſt the ſame, by applying to JONATHAN WILLIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the firſt ſaid townſhip, ſeven miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſhop window of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 28th of February laſt, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and eaſily ſeen when held in the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a conſiderable time to be coloured again, and the preſſing partly all out of the one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and ſecuring the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth alone, by MICHAEL CONRAD. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Lower-Dublin townſhip, ſome time laſt month, a certain lad about 19 years of age, named *James Cooper*, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain; he worked ſome time at the wheel-wright's buſineſs. Whoever will take up the ſaid *Cooper*, and put him in any goal in this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Conſtable, near Buſſeltown. *March 11, 1779.* ¶

Eaſton, in Northampton County, March 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody on the 9th inſt. a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf Mingo, and ſays he belongs to Peter Shields, of Paxton, in Lancaſter county; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years of age: He is ſuppoſed to be the ſame Negroe that was advertiſed by one James Byers, of ſaid place, on the 27th of February laſt. His maſter is requeſted to come or ſend for him, pay charges, and take him away, within three weeks from the date hereof.

‖ 1 W. PETER EALER, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 17th of October, a RED AND WHITE ſpotted BULL, ſuppoſed to be three years old laſt graſs. The owner is deſired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of Uwchland aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, of Haverford.

March 10, 1779. ¶ GRIFFITH DAVIS.

Sinking Spring, Berks County, March 15, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this inſtant, a certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks county, about 23 years of age, well ſet, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born, of German extraction, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German, very fond of horſes and horſe-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Adam Moyer, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be delivered up to his bail, ſhall receive the above reward, from ¶ HENRY DECKER.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a French ſervant lad, named *Peter Domonick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion, black hair, is very ſaucy when in company; had on when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, ſilver buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again without incumbrance, ſhall be paid the above reward, by JACOB DUFFIELD.

March 1, 1779. ¶

'about the ſtreams that may be expected from ſuch a 'pure fountain, nor the honour which our church de-'rives from *ſuch a luminary*; but we will venture to ſay, 'that while ſuch eſſays are *printed* and diſperſed with IM-'PUNITY, the mild voice of a *Proclamation*, to *ſuppreſs* 'rebellion, will not be heard.'

I will add a few paragraphs from a very long piece in *Woodfall's* Public Advertiſer of Sept. 14, 1775. Speaking of the preface to the ſermon, the writer ſays—"The 'Doctor profeſſes that if what he has delivered ſhould 'tend to promote the cauſe of liberty and virtue, he 'would account it among the happieſt circumſtances of 'his life"—But exclaims this writer—*As well might we expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thiſtles, as that the cauſe of liberty and virtue ſhould be promoted by preaching rebellion.* He then goes on—"the Doctor concludes 'his *preface*, by obſerving that enough has been done to 'ſhew that the Americans are not *paſſive*, and that it is 'time for government to liſten to ſome plan of accom-'modation, which if he could ſee take place, upon ſome 'juſt and permanent foundation, he would be content, 'if required, to ſing his *nunc dimittis*'—*What a heavenly ſoul!* (exclaims this writer again) *it is a pity he did not* SING *it before, inſtead of deferring it till after* SERMON! The writer goes on, and concludes a long train of abuſe with the following paragraph, part of which at leaſt is not true, viz—'However the Doctor may have failed as 'to others, his wiſhes are fulfilled as to himſelf. He has 'ſpoken ſo plain, he cannot be miſunderſtood—whoſo 'runs may read his principles—He was *bred a Preſbyte-'rian;* and it ſhould ſeem he did not waſh away his *old 'ſins* when he came into the church.'

But ſufficient amends were made for publications of this kind, by critics of a more diſpaſſionate turn. The authors of the monthly review, to whom I have been before obliged, were pleaſed to take me up again with the following words which I may be allowed to quote in oppoſition to what I have candidly tranſcribed from the writers on the other ſide.

'Our readers, ſay the reviewers, are not unacquainted 'with the abilities of this American Orator, whoſe vo-'lume of diſcourſes on public occaſions at Philadelphia, 'was recommended in the 21ſt vol. of our review; and 'again, on the appearance of a new edition, with addi-'tional ſermons, in vol. 29. The occaſion of the preſent 'ſermon is mentioned in the preface' (from which taking ſome extracts they thus proceed)—'It is left for us to add, 'what could not, with equal propriety, have come from 'the pen of the author—That his diſcourſe is equally ſen-'ſible and animated; and that his zeal *for the cauſe of 'American liberty*, though warm enough to kindle the 'hearts of his hearers, never tranſports him beyond the 'bounds of that moderation, by which *true patriotiſm*, 'on either ſide of the atlantic, will ever be guided.'

'Towards the concluſion of his ſermon, the preacher 'grows *prophetic*; and as his PROPHECY is included in 'a few words, we ſhall give it as a ſpecimen of his man-'ner and ſpirit'—What the reviewers have given as a *prophecy*, I ſhall the more readily ſubjoin, as the moſt unqueſtionable proof of what in this letter I have declared always to have been my avowed ſentiments concerning America. The paragraph which they quote is as follows.

'For my part (ſays Dr. Smith) I have long been poſ-'ſeſſed with a ſtrong and even enthuſiaſtic perſuaſion, 'that Heaven has great and gracious purpoſes towards 'this continent, which no human power or human device 'ſhall finally be able to fruſtrate. Illiberal or miſtaken 'plans of policy may diſtreſs us for a while, and perhaps 'ſorely check our growth. But, if we maintain our own '*virtue*; if we cultivate the ſpirit of *liberty* among our 'children; if we guard againſt the ſnares of *luxury*, *vena-'lity* and *corruption*; the GENIUS of AMERICA will ſtill 'riſe *triumphant*, and that with a power at laſt too mighty 'for oppoſition. This country *will* be FREE—nay, for 'ages to come, a choſen ſeat of *freedom*, *arts* and *hea-'venly knowledge*; which are now either *drooping* or *dead*, 'in moſt parts of the OLD WORLD!'

To which the reviewers add—If *by judging of the* PAST, *we may predict concerning the* FUTURE, *the Doctor may prove a* TRUE PROPHET, *without laying any claim to* DIVINE INSPIRATION.

The author of the London magazine for Auguſt 1775, who ſeems to offer an apology for complimenting any of our church clergy, ſpeaks thus—

'Dr. Smith, *although a clergyman of the church of Eng-'land*, appears to be as zealous a friend to the LIBERTIES 'OF AMERICA, and as warm againſt the meaſures of ad-'miniſtration, as any perſon whatſoever—He ſhews that 'the doctrine of abſolute *non-reſiſtance* has been fully ex-'ploded by every virtuous people—His diſcourſe is judi-'cious, pertinent, ſenſible, animated, and worthy the at-'tention of adminiſtration and the public.'

Dr. PRIESTLY and Dr. PRICE, whoſe abilities and attachment to the liberties of mankind ſtand high in the eſtimation of the people of America, gave me their teſtimony in letters to Dr. FRANKLIN; extracts of which that gentleman ſent me as follows, viz.

Dr. PRIESTLY ſays—"I thank you for Dr. SMITH's 'excellent ſermon. If it be not impertinent, give him 'my reſpectful compliments and thanks. I think to get 'it printed.'

Dr. PRICE writes that it was ſent to the preſs. "The 'Chamberlain of London has juſt ordered *ten thouſand* 'copies of Dr. SMITH's ſermon to be printed at *his ex-'pence*, in ſo cheap a form as to be ſold (by the publiſher) 'at TWO-PENCE each.'

Other teſtimonies are ſaid to be in the hands of ſome other gentlemen in this city; although they had not the generoſity of Dr. FRANKLIN freely to communicate them to me; and they are now needleſs.

The length of theſe quotations has carried me beyond the bounds allotted me by the printers. I have yet material things to add; but none, Sir, which can give you any juſt alarm. If you will patiently *hear me out*, I ſhall conſider it as an obligation, and I promiſe you that this narrative ſhall be concluded in my next. In the mean time I am, Sir, with all due regard,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE Stone Houſe, Stables, &c. ſuitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Poſt, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday evening, the 18th of March, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ALL that commodious HOUSE, WHARF, &c. where *Arthur Donaldſon* now lives, and formerly carried on the lumber buſineſs, in Southwark. The lot contains 43 feet 6 inches in breadth on Swanſon-Street, and continues the ſame breadth into the river Delaware. The houſe is three ſtories on Swanſon-Street, and five ſtories on the water ſide; a ſufficient bank wall to build on, is continued acroſs the whole lot, with a paliſade fence thereon next the ſtreet, level with which are two commodious rooms and ſtair-way on a floor; a balcony fronting the river, which affords a beautiful proſpect. The ſecond and third ſtory above has each three rooms on a floor; under theſe are two rooms and a pantry on a floor, level with which is a pleaſant flower garden, underneath is a waſh-houſe, oven and cellar, level with a yard incloſing a ſtable and neceſſary; there is alſo a ſuitable place for large ſtores. The wharf is extended into the river to twenty-two feet water at low tide, leaving a convenient dock, where any common ſhip may load and winter. The whole is ſubject to a ground-rent of forty eight pounds ten ſhillings per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe the ſame clear for £ 808, any time within ſeven and an half years to come. Alſo two three-ſtory brick houſes on the weſt ſide of Second-Street, nearly oppoſite Almond-Street; each 14 feet front, with each a frame kitchen joining; the lots are about 125 feet deep, with the privilege of a five-feet alley into Plumb-Street, ſubject to a ground rent of £ 6 ſterling per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe off for £ 120 pounds like money, any time within four and an half years to come; another ground rent of £ 3 currency per annum. Alſo another lot oppoſite theſe of 18 feet front on George-Street, and 121 feet deep where it joins theſe laſt deſcribed, and is 21 feet 10 inches broad, was purchaſed clear of ground rent to accommodate the ſame. The emiſſions called in by Congreſs will be taken in payment, if tendered by the firſt of May next.

A few caſks of ſweet cyder, fit for bottling, to be ſold by ſaid Donaldſon, who deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to call for ſettlement; and thoſe who owe him any money, to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he is about to leave this State, and will be obliged to put their accounts into other hands if neglected. ‡

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by
JOHN YOUNG, junior,
In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the moſt approved Authors, in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic and Divinity.

February 26th, 1779.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT well known valuable plantation and tract of land on which Robert Henderſon, deceaſed, formerly dwelt, and now in the tenure of John Kerr, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded on the York road, which divides it from Thomas Watſon's land, leading from Philadelphia to Corryel's Ferry, and about 26 miles from the former, and joining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, containing about 500 acres of land, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole in good repair; there is about 30 acres of excellent watered meadow by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, and more may be made; the plough land is divided into ſix fields, moſt of which watered; likewiſe two good orchards: There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under the whole, a good log kitchen with two rooms on the floor, a ſpring-houſe near the houſe, with ſundry other never failing ſprings near the ſame; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a good cow-houſe, and ſundry other neceſſary buildings. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

‡ MARGARET HENDERSON.

N. B. There is an extraordinary mill ſeat nearly joining the York road, on that ſtanding ſtream which waters the abovementioned meadow, &c.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4w. THOMAS KEMP.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, the 21ſt of February laſt, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chaſed caſe, repreſenting Pompey's head ſhewn to Cæſar, maker's name ſuppoſed to be *Wilſman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the ſkirts and fore parts with red ſhalloon; a white ſerge veſt and breeches, the veſt lined with white fuſtian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting ſaddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inſide, blue long ells ſaddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a ſtrip of white cloth ſewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The ſaid fellow deſerted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horſe, has ſtrait dark brown hair, a ſcar on one ſide of his face, and ſpeaks the Engliſh and German language very well. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any of the States goals, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and for the watch the other *Hundred*. March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Feb. 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath ſo far forgot all duty and ſhame, that notwithſtanding the tendereſt treatment and admonition, ſhe left my houſe with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that ſhe follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that ſtep. This is to warn every perſon not to truſt or lend any money or other thing whatſoever to my ſaid wife Chriſtiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weſt's place, in Kenſington, on the 15th day of February 1779, a middle-ſized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are alſo white, has a ſtar in her forehead and large horns; ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tueſday, the ſecond inſtant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white ſpot in her forehead, large horns, a white ſtreak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by

GEORGE CLINE.

¶ *March* 8, 1779.

Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month 5, 1779.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday evening, from the ſubſcribers, two *German* ſervant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and alſo a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of double-ſoled ſhoes, with ſilver buckles, a raccoon hat, almoſt new; took with him two new brown ſhirts, and the pattern of a ſhirt of fine white linen, two ſilk handkerchiefs, and ſundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the ſame height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, an old ſhirt, yarn ſtockings, double-ſoled ſhoes, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their ſaid maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and

¶ RYNEAR HALLOWELL.

*** We ſuſpect that they will be endeavouring for New-York.

March 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth townſhip, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Adminiſtratrix. †

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limeſtone LAND, containing 125 acres, ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premiſes a good new barn and ſtables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, ſeven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is ſeveral limeſtone quarries now open on the premiſes, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-ſail, fore-ſail, jibb, flying-jibb, ſquare-ſail and top-ſail, and ſtanding and running rigging; ſhe has two carriage guns, and four ſwivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Twenty-five barrels of PITCH may be had at the ſame Place. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 4th of February laſt, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, ſtamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, ſhall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. All Silverſmiths, or others, are deſired to ſtop the thief and ſpoons, if offered for ſale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March inſtant, two ſtray HORSES; one black, about 14½ hands high, 14 years old, ſhod all round, has had a very ſore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little ſore yet; the other a black, ten years old, ſhod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a ſore back; the ſaid horſes both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

February 26, 1779.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June or beginning of July laſt, a bay HORSE, being not fit for ſervice at that time; this is to give notice to the owner to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, pay the charges and take him away, otherwiſe the horſe will be ſold to pay coſt.

Whereas a certain perſon was ſome time ſince at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Keichleins, in Rockhill townſhip, and there ſaid that I had denied the horſe to him, I hereby requeſt that perſon to prove what he has aſſerted, as no perſon to this day has enquired after ſaid horſe.

¶ CHRISTIAN KERN.

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1779.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a luſty ſtout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort homeſpun grey coloured jacket, lined with the ſame, a French cambiet jacket, lined with the ſame, with ſhort ſkirts, an old pair of ſuperfine cloth breeches, with ſilk knee-bands, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes oznabrug ſhirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe ſome years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he is apt to get drunk, and when ſo he will laugh and behave a little ſilly when ſpoken to. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at ſea ſeveral times. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

BOHEA TEA, in hogſheads or ſmall cheſts, to be Sold, by JOHN PETERS, junior, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Shaffer's. Alſo a few pieces of woollens, cotton, copperas, and rice in barrels; a quantity of mohair and ſcarf twiſt, coat and veſt buttons, allom, a few tierces of rum, &c. ¶1w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1779.

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

THE MEMBERS of the REPUBLICAN SOCIETY beg leave to addreſs you on a ſubject of the utmoſt importance to you, and to poſterity; and at a time when this important ſubject demands your moſt ſerious and attentive conſideration.

But who are the Members of this Republican Society?—Our names are ſubſcribed to this addreſs.—We have, and can have no common intereſt with one another, but that which we have alſo with you. We are of different occupations; of different ſects of religion; and have different views in life. No factions or private ſyſtem can comprehend us all; but one powerful ſource of attraction unites us—The Liberty and Happineſs of Pennſylvania. To accompliſh and ſecure theſe great ends, we embarked in oppoſition to the power and tyranny of Great Britain; and, in the ſeveral ſtations and characters in which it has been our lot to act, have continued uniform and ſteady in that oppoſition, through every hardſhip and riſque which attended it. It is our fixed determination to perſevere in the ſame line of conduct. But while we oppoſe tyranny from a foreign power, we ſhould think ourſelves loſt to every ſenſe of duty and of ſhame, were we tamely to acquieſce in a ſyſtem of government, which, in our opinion, will introduce the ſame monſter, ſo deſtructive of humanity, among ourſelves. Such a ſyſtem we conceive the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention to be. We mean not that, in all its parts, it is repugnant to the principles of liberty: Though, while ſome articles remain, we are convinced, upon the moſt impartial examination, that its general tendency and operation will be to join the qualities of the different extremes of bad government. It will produce general weakneſs, inactivity and confuſion; intermixed with ſudden and violent fits of deſpotiſm, injuſtice and cruelty. Cannot a diſcrimination be made between its ſalutary and its pernicious properties? We have the inſtruction of ancient and modern times for our guides: We have the conduct of the other States in the union for our example. The wiſdom and patriotiſm of Pennſylvania is not inferior to the wiſdom and patriotiſm of other commonwealths. Shall it be ſaid, to our diſgrace, that we enjoy an inferior portion of their genuine effects? The ſuppoſition is too degrading. An opportunity is now preſented to you to ſhew that it is falſe. You are called upon by your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly to teſtify your ſentiments, on the firſt Tueſday of April next, whether you will chooſe to labour under the burthenſome and diſadvantageous parts of the Conſtitution; or will ſubſtitute in their place ſuch eſtabliſhments, as will inſure to you the bleſſings of freedom, happineſs and independence. Let not ſuch a glorious occaſion be loſt. Perhaps it may never return. Rivetted oppreſſion, rendered doubly inſupportable by unavailing repentance and regret, may be the only portion left you. The diſtant probability that this may be your caſe and ours fills us with the moſt anxious concern; and induces us to communicate to you a number of particulars, which are either unknown or miſrepreſented. Our honeſt freedom, we are well aſſured, you will take in good part. Our ſituation in the capiatl gives us an opportunity of being thoroughly acquainted with facts and characters and ſchemes, which are not ſeen, or are ſeen through a diſguiſe, in the more diſtant places of the State. We ſhould be inexcuſable, if, in a matter ſo momentous and intereſting to us all, we omitted to act that part towards you, which, in ſimilar circumſtances, we would wiſh you to act towards us. You cannot be happy, if we are miſerable: We cannot be miſerable, if you are happy. Embarked thus on the ſame bottom, let us join in every thing for procuring a proſperous voyage, and for avoiding ſhipwreck on the rocks and quick-ſands that lie in our courſe.

You have been told (for the infamous report has been circulated induſtriouſly) that the oppoſition to the conſtitution is ſupported and conducted only by tories, and perſons diſaffected to the liberties and independence of the United States. We know, and we feel the repreſentation to be falſe. Some of us have been honoured with ſeats in your Councils, and in the Councils of the Continent; and in the darkeſt ſeaſons have neither betrayed nor deſerted our truſts, when we ſat with halters around our necks. Others of us have fought at your head and by your ſide in the field; and have braved, in conjunction with you, the utmoſt terrors of the foe. In our ſeveral ſtations and ſituations in life, all of us have acted againſt the common enemy, and in ſupport of the common cauſe; and all of us have given unequivocal proofs of our attachment to the principles of freedom. What we ſay of ourſelves, we know to be true of others in the ſame oppoſition. We call upon the moſt audacious of thoſe who calumniate us, to diſprove what we now aſſert to you and to the public. By the uniform tenor of our conduct we are willing to ſtand or fall.

Ambition, the love of power and of office, have been aſſigned as the motives of our oppoſition to the Conſtitution. How injuriouſly this charge has been made againſt us you may eaſily determine, when we inform you (what our enemies themſelves cannot deny) that the firſt offices in government have been offered to members of this ſociety, and have been rejected by them: Not that ſuch members are more inſenſible to honour and profit than others; but becauſe views of honour and profit could operate no change upon their principles and conduct. This cannot be ſaid of all who are now in office.

We wiſh you to embrace every occaſion of enquiring into theſe matters, and of forming your judgments of men and characters, not from the vehemence of their expreſſions, when there is no danger in uttering them with vehemence, but from the calm and undaunted firmneſs, with which they ſpeak and act in trying circumſtances, when dangers and difficulties ſurround and threaten to overwhelm them.

Permit us now to ſtate, with the openneſs and candour which ſhould be always obſerved among fellow-citizens, our objections to ſome of the articles (and thoſe ſome of the moſt important ones too) in the Conſtitution; together with the amendments we wiſh to ſee made, and thoſe miſchiefs and calamities which are likely to happen, if no alteration ſhall take place.

Our firſt and principal objection to the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention is—That it veſts the whole legiſlative authority in a ſingle body, without any controul.—Many arguments might be offered againſt this. Let us introduce one by the declaration of an admired Judge, whoſe manly candour muſt charm every generous mind. "It is the glory and happineſs of our excellent "Conſtitution, that, to prevent any injuſtice, no man is "to be concluded by the firſt judgment; but that, if he "apprehends himſelf to be aggrieved, he has another "Court, to which he may reſort for relief. For my own "part, I can ſay it is a conſideration of great comfort to "me, that if I do err, my judgment is not concluſive to "the party; but my miſtake will be rectified, and ſo no "injuſtice be done." Is leſs ſkill required—ſhould leſs caution be obſerved, in *framing* laws, than in *explaining* them? Are miſtakes leſs likely to be made—are they leſs dangerous—is it leſs neceſſary to prevent or to rectify them in the former caſe, than in the latter? Which is of moſt importance—to preſerve the fountain, or to preſerve the ſtreams from becoming turbid?

But there is a ſtill greater danger, than that ariſing from miſtakes and inaccuracies, to be apprehended from a ſingle body poſſeſſed of the ſupreme legiſlative power. We ſhould be ſupported by high authority were we to ſay, "it is no better than a tyranny." Its natural tendency towards deſpotiſm is too apparent to be proved, or to be denied. It is admitted by the ſtrongeſt implication in many parts of the Conſtitution. Whence, upon any other ſuppoſition, the numerous checks (as they have been called, though in truth they are no checks) upon the Aſſembly? Whence ſo much jealouſy? Thoſe who diſcovered it well knew that they were inſtituting a dangerous power.

It is ſaid that to introduce a Legiſlative Council is to introduce a Houſe of Lords. The inſects of faction have been buſy in buzzing this about your ears. No calumny was ever more groſs or more futile. Trace it; and you will find it altogether founded in deception and falſehood. Aſk thoſe deceivers to ſhew you any reaſon, why a Legiſlative Council, choſen by the people, is any more a Houſe of Lords, than an Aſſembly choſen by the people. You ſee them bewildered, and unable to give a reaſonable anſwer. For ſurely an Aſſembly and a Council, mutually controuled by each other, are leſs dangerous, and have leſs reſemblance to a deſpotic Ariſtocracy, than a ſingle Aſſembly, without any conſtitutional controul. The checks mentioned in the Conſtitution are really no controul; for if the Aſſembly chooſe to diſregard them, to whom ſhall we apply for relief? To the Aſſembly? Shall the lamb, upon whom the devouring jaws of the wolf are opened, apply to the wolf for protection? With equal propriety might an injured people apply to the oppreſſors for redreſs. No. They may go on violating the Conſtitution ſtep by ſtep, till nothing but a revolution can put a ſtop to their career.

There is not in the whole ſcience of politics a more ſolid or a more important maxim than this, "That of "all Governments thoſe are the beſt, which, by the "NATURAL EFFECT of their original Conſtitutions, are "frequently renewed or drawn back to their firſt prin-"ciples." If the Aſſembly depart from the principles of the Conſtitution, it would be drawn back by a Legiſlative Council. If the Council ſhould depart from them, it would be drawn back by the Aſſembly. But when a ſingle Legiſlature is diſpoſed to depart from them, there is no power that can confine it within its proper bounds.

It is objected, that diſputes and contentions would naturally ariſe between the two Houſes; and would ſtop or retard the public buſineſs. Perfection is in vain ſought for in the works of man. *Every* inconvenience cannot be avoided: A *leſſer* ſhould be ſubmitted to, in order to prevent a *greater*. The danger of diſſentions is not to be compared to the danger of tyranny. But the truth is, that there is little to be apprehended upon that head. The Council and Aſſembly would both draw their power from the ſame ſource—from the people, the fountain of all authority. They could not have oppoſite intereſts, which are the cauſes of frequent conteſts. As both would be dependent upon the people, both would be cautious not to neglect or oppoſe the public welfare. If any diviſions ſhould take place, they could not be laſting; becauſe the people would have it in their power, at the next election, to remove the offenders.

It is not propoſed that there ſhould be, as there were in Rome, and as there are in Venice and other Ariſtocratic States, TWO DISTINCT ORDERS OF MEN, one of them poſſeſſing peculiar powers and privileges not depending upon the authority of the people—Such an eſtabliſhment would be equally diſagreeable and equally pernicious to us and to you. We diſavow the injurious imputation: It is replete with malice and ſlander. May merit and the unbiaſſed voice of the people be the only titles to diſtinction ever known in Pennſylvania.

In all the moſt celebrated free Governments of antiquity, the Legiſlatures were compoſed of different branches. In all the other American States, excepting Georgia, the Legiſlatures conſiſt of diſtinct bodies of men. Whence then the clamour of novelty, which has been raiſed and propagated with ſo much ignorance, or ſo much diſhoneſty? A ſingle Legiſlature is the novelty: And the example of Pennſylvania will ſerve as a *beacon*, rather than a *precedent*. For while the other States enjoy happineſs and tranquility under their governments, Pennſylvania exhibits mournful ſcenes of weakneſs and diſtraction.

The mode in which the Courts of Juſtice are eſtabliſhed, is another part of the Conſtitution to which we have weighty objections. The Judges hold their offices, and enjoy their ſalaries, upon too precarious a footing. That Judges were not appointed during good behaviour has been long the ſubject of well-grounded complaint, not only in Pennſylvania, but in every other part of America. It is truly aſtoniſhing that the foundation of this complaint was not removed, when we had ſuch a favourable opportunity of removing it. No State can enjoy internal peace and ſecurity, unleſs the adminiſtration of juſtice is able and impartial; and unleſs the Judges are placed in a ſituation to maintain dignified and independent characters. But how can we expect dignity and independence in Judges, who are liable to be toſſed about by every veering gale of politicks; and who can be ſaved from deſtruction only by ſwimming along with every ſucceſſive torrent of party. The deciſions of courts will ceaſe to be the voice of law and juſtice, and will become the echo of faction and violence. This is a ſubject which moſt nearly concerns every one, who ſets the leaſt value upon his own ſafety, or that of his poſterity. Your fortunes, and lives, and liberties, are all liable to be affected by the judgments of the Courts. How diſtreſſing and melancholy muſt the reflection be, that, while Judges have their ſalaries only at pleaſure, and their commiſſions only for the term of a few years, your liberties, and fortunes, and lives, may be ſacrificed to a party, tho' you have done nothing to forfeit them to the law.

What ſhall we ſay of the Council of Cenſors? Here indeed is a novelty; and a novelty of the moſt dangerous and alarming kind. Our Conſtitution-makers, not ſatiſfied with the habitual deſpotiſm of a ſingle and uncontrouled Legiſlature, have appointed ſtated ſeaſons for extraordinary efforts of lawleſs power. They have inſtituted a jubilee of tyranny, to be celebrated at the end of every ſeven years. Glorious period? When the foundations of government ſhall be torn up! When anarchy and licentiouſneſs and force ſhall roam unawed and unreſtrained! When there ſhall be no fixed laws, to which you can appeal for the juſtification of your conduct! When there ſhall be no Courts, to which you can have recourſe for protection! When trials by jury, thoſe odious obſtructions that lie in the way of tyrants, ſhall be happily removed! Are you pleaſed with the proſpect? If you wiſh not to feel it realized by direful experience, lay hold eagerly upon the preſent opportunity which is offered you of preventing it, by voting for a new Convention to aboliſh this part of the Conſtitution.

After what we have already mentioned with regard to the foregoing parts of the Conſtitution, you will be at no loſs to diſcover our ſentiments concerning that part of it, which requires from every one, in any office, an oath "not to do or ſay any thing, directly or indirectly, that "ſhall be prejucicial or injurious to the Conſtitution as "eſtabliſhed by the Convention." This we conſider as a moſt daring invaſion upon the inherent, the unalienable and the indefeaſible right of every freeman to judge and act for himſelf. This oath is not only required of *all officers* by the Conſtitution; but, by a *ſeparate ordinance*, which the Convention had no authority to make, it was extorted from *all the citizens* of Pennſylvania, before they could exerciſe the firſt right of Freemen—that of chooſing their Legiſlators. A ſett of men, choſen by not a tenth part of the inhabitants of the State, met at Philadelphia, and called themſelves Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania. Conſcious that they did not ſtand upon the broad and firm baſis of the affections of the people, but determined to continue their ill-founded power as long as poſſible, they and their ſucceſſors have purſued, and ſtill purſue every meaſure calculated to weaken and divide the whig intereſt of the State. Their emiſſaries are buſy through the country, repreſenting every one in oppoſition to their government as oppoſed to the welfare of the public, and attached either to the cauſe of Great-Britain, or that of the Proprietary family. The authors of thoſe calumnies know them to be falſe; but they ſerve a temporary purpoſe. They deceive and miſlead thoſe, who are not acquainted with the true ſtate of things, or the real characters of men. Judge impartially of men and things; and then your own good ſenſe will tell you what part to take. Placemen will talk to you loudly and warmly againſt a Convention. The charms of Power may bewitch *them*; but they ought not to blind *you*. The ſweets of office produce ſurpriſing effects upon ſome minds. Many officers under the government once thought with us; and ſome of them were as vehement, both in public and private, as thoſe who now addreſs you. What change, and whether any, may have been wrought upon them by the high places of truſt to which they have ſince been raiſed let their own conduct determine. We doubt not but each of you, in your neighbourhood, can point to

[*For the remainder ſee the fourth page.*]

L O N D O N.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Wedneſday, Dec.* 8.

THE Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Ord in the Chair,

Mr Butler, previous to his intended motion, thought it his duty to wipe off the aſperſions which had been thrown on the Board of Admiralty by Gentlemen, who had roundly aſſerted, that, with reſpect to the navy, Parliament had been impoſed on by falſe information. He inſiſted that the accounts laid before the Houſe laſt year, of the number of ſhips ready for ſea, were perfectly juſt; and that there had been two ſhips of the line fit for ſervice, at the time the accounts had been delivered in, which had not been included. When Admiral Keppel returned from his firſt cruiſe, there were 17 more in readineſs, ſeven of which immediately joined the grand fleet, and two were prevented from doing the like, by a diſtemper which unfortunately broke out among the crews; ſo that the charges of neglect, or of having endeavoured to impoſe, had been without foundation. He then moved that a ſupply of 70,000 ſeamen, including marines, be granted to his Majeſty, for the ſervice of the year 1779.

Mr. Temple Luttrell did not ſeem convinced by the preceding gentleman, that the charges againſt the Admiralty were ill founded; and after a recapitulation of many arguments which had been made on the ſame ſubject laſt week, undertook to prove the aſſertion he made on Tueſday, that upwards of 400,000l. granted for the ſervice of the navy had been embezzled. For this purpoſe he cauſed ſome extract from the journals to be read, by which it appeared, that 40,000 ſeamen had been voted in the year 1771, and 1,920,000l. for their ſupport; that one month with another, during that year, there had been muſtered 31,000 and odd ſeamen in his Majeſty's fleet; a number upwards of 8000 ſhort of the eſtabliſhment voted and provided for by Parliament. A ſaving, upon a deficiency of 8000 men, ſhould amount to 384,000l. and as there was a deficiency of near 9000 men, the ſaving might be ſuppoſed to have exceeded 400,000l. by a conſiderable ſum; and yet the treaſurer of the navy gave credit, for a ſurplus in his hands only, of 84,000l.

He wiſhed to be underſtood, that when he made his aſſertion relative to the embezzlement, it was not with a view to clog the wheels of government.

He then took occaſion to advert to the action of the 27th of July laſt, between the Breſt fleet and Admiral Keppel; contending, that it was highly proper to enquire into the cauſe of our failure of ſucceſs in that day's engagement, as it would be dangerous to entruſt the command of a fleet on which ſo much depended, to two officers, who, however zealous for the public good, ſhould not be ſuffered to command together again upon the ſame expedition.

Admiral Keppel here produced a ſhort written ſpeech, and begged the indulgence of the Houſe while he read it. The honour of the Britiſh flag, he maintained, had not been tarniſhed in his hands; nor would he admit, that, according to the circumſtances, the battle could have been attended with more ſucceſs, if it was to be fought over again: He allowed, that when two fleets meet, with a determined reſolution to fight on both ſides, to conquer or to periſh, then a deciſive action may be expected; but the ſame conſequence would not follow, if one fleet was as induſtrious to avoid an engagement, as the other to bring it on. He confeſſed he had been much ſurpriſed, when an officer under his command had made an appeal to the public, on account of ſome inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him: For his part, he never was the author of any inſinuation to the prejudice of the honourable gentleman: he had been inclined to think well of his conduct; for, while he entertained no doubt of the eſſential (courage) he imputed every ſeeming error in a commander to misfortune or neceſſity; that had been his opinion on the day of action, and he had conſequently paſſed over in ſilence any thing which might have given him cauſe of diſpleaſure; as it had ever been a maxim with him to promote the ſervice, more by encouragement and example, than by ſeverity. He could not, however, omit ſaying, that diſcipline had been wounded ſo eſſentially, that, if Adminiſtration ſhould want his further ſervices, he would declare that he would not fail again with the Gentleman alluded to. He was perfectly eaſy, with regard to any conſequence that might attend an enquiry; but, as the public might be injured if he was at this criſis to anſwer all the queſtions that might be put to him, he begged he might be permitted to obſerve a ſtrict ſilence till he ſhould be called upon in a proper place.

Sir Hugh Palliſer was not leſs eaſy with regard to any conſequences from a fair enquiry; he was ſatisfied that he had done his duty, and had omitted or neglected nothing that could contribute to the deſtruction of our enemies. He felt himſelf, however, greatly diſtreſſed, that his conduct ſhould be cenſured by a man, whoſe friendſhip he had courted, and deemed his pride. His appeal to the public ſeemed to give the Hon. Admiral umbrage; but, he would aſſure the Houſe, he had not determined upon that mode of vindication, till others, which would have been more proper, had been ſolicited in vain. As ſoon as he read the attacks upon his character, he waited on the Admiral, not only as his commander, but as his friend; complained to him of the hardſhips men muſt undergo, who, while they are fighting their country's battles abroad, have their characters murdered at home; and therefore applied to the juſtice and friendſhip of his Admiral to reſcue his reputation from obloquy, by publicly contradicting the reports which were propagated to his prejudice; he was, however, greatly ſurpriſed to find that the Hon. Admiral, inſtead of complying with his requeſt, juſtified the grounds on which the aſperſions he complained of were built; and ſoon perceived, that he had nothing to expect in that way from his commander: Urged, therefore, by that deſire which every man of honour has to preſerve his character, he had been forced to have recourſe to the only mode left him, to prevent the malicious from ſucceeding in their intent.

Admiral Keppel ſtood up again, and did not ſeem pleaſed that Sir Hugh ſhould mention what paſſed in private converſations; he would not follow the example; he diſclaimed all fore-knowledge of the attack made upon him in print; but inſiſted, that it was the name of Hugh Palliſer, in the Morning Poſt, that had injured the writer moſt. He ſeemed to inſinuate, however, ſomething of neglect, by ſaying, that the ſignal for ſailing into the Victory's wake, and for forming the line, had been flying from three o'clock till eight.

Mr. T. Luttrell was going to purſue the path trod by the two Admirals, when Lord Mulgrave calling to order, and cauſing the motion to be read, put an end to the digreſſion.

Lord North roſe to refute the charge of embezzling. He premiſed, that the vote of 4l. per man always provided for four different objects; for the mens wages, the ordinance of the ſhip, the victualling, and wear and tear; and the full ſum muſt always be iſſued from the treaſury to the admiralty. When, by diſarming or other means, the number of hands in the navy is reduced, all the ſavings that enſue are not returned to the treaſury, but applied to naval purpoſes; by which the navy debts are diminiſhed; and conſequently, ſo much money is ſaved to the nation, as it would be obliged to raiſe to pay thoſe debts, which are diſcharged by this ſaving. The honourable Gentleman might therefore ſay, that, inſtead of 400,000l. having been embezzled in the year 1771, the nation had been ſo much in pocket; as that ſum being laid out in building, or otherwiſe, had prevented a call on the people for money, to anſwer the ends for which that ſum had been expended. He did not blame the Hon. Gentleman for making the enquiry; he had a right to do it, nor did he clog the wheels of government by his oppoſition. The fly in the fable had a right to be on the coach wheel, as it thought proper to be there; but did not for all that clog it, or impede the progreſs of the carriage.

Mr. Welbore Ellis defended the ſame ſide of the queſtion, from the mode of proceeding in the public offices.

Mr. Temple Luttrell remained ſtill diſſatisfied.

Mr. Charles Fox contended, that, notwithſtanding the boaſts of adminiſtration, we had been inferior to the French at ſea, in every quarter of the globe. In America, we had been avowed ſo before the arrival of Admiral Byron; in the Mediterranean we were ſo ſtill; in the channel, we certainly had been far inferior to France, when Admiral Keppel was ſent out with no more than twenty ſail of the line, at a time that there were twenty-ſeven in Breſt water: In India, he would be glad to hear from the Miniſtry how we ſtood: In the Weſt-Indies only, we had been ſaid to be ſuperior; and yet, there the iſland of Dominica had been taken from us. He would nevertheleſs give his hearty aſſent to the motion, if it were even for a greater number of men, as he would omit nothing that could put his country in ſuch a poſture of defence as ſhould ſecure it againſt any attack whatſoever.

Lord Mulgrave held that there were circumſtances where general laws could not, and perhaps ought not, to be complied with; and a line ſhould be drawn betwixt calamity and criminality. If the exerted efforts of this country could not make it equal to the enemy, we ought then to ſet our diſtreſſes down to the account of misfortune and calamity, and not lay them at the doors of Adminiſtration.

Mr. T. Townſhend took up, in a warm manner, the indignity offered to the Houſe, in the perſon of Mr. Luttrell, when Lord North compared him to the fly in the fable.

Mr. Bailey cloſed the debate with an account of the defenceleſs ſtate of Jamaica, and the actual preparations going on at Hiſpaniola, where there are twenty thouſand land forces.

Mr. T. Luttrell got up again, and having mentioned Sicily and Egypt, Lord Mulgrave laughed; which Mr. Luttrell obſerving, ſaid, he had not travelled the North Pole, nor kept company with bears; he had often heard a horſe laugh, and heard one then; though he might as well have taken its denomination from another animal.

Lord Mulgrave was happy to have furniſhed the hon. gentleman with an opportunity to exert his ridiculous faculties; and, to keep the hon. gentleman in good humour, he would appoint him dancing maſter to the bear; he might mount him as he pleaſed, either as an horſe or an aſs, without being under any apprehenſion that he would wiſh to mount him on the animal that ſprings from both (the mule.)

Mr. Buller, to ſatisfy Mr. Luttrell, relative to the motion he made on Tueſday, for the laſt weekly returns to the Admiralty, informed the Committee, that in the month of November there were in actual pay, on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war, 77,000 ſeamen including marines.

The queſtion was put a quarter after ſeven o'clock, and agreed to without any oppoſition; as well as the next for granting 4l. per man per month, for thirteen months, for the pay of ſaid 77,000 men.

Mr. Buller next moved, that a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be granted for ſupport of the men, for 1779; which, being unanimouſly agreed to, the Committee broke up, and the Houſe immediately adjourned.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Monday, Dec.* 14.

Several eſtimates of accounts of troops were preſented, as were the accounts relative to Spaniſh and Portugal coin for the uſe of the army.

Ordered, That they do lie on the table.

When the Houſe had formed itſelf into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Jenkinſon claimed their indulgence, while he ſhould attempt to officiate for the noble Lord at the head of the war department, to whoſe abilities he paid the higheſt compliments. He then produced the army eſtimates for the eſtabliſhment of the year 1779, which he moved ſhould conſiſt of 160,000 men, a number exceeding that of the preſent year by 14,000. He propoſed plans for recruiting the regiments, by having two companies to each, which were to be a kind of corps de reſerve, from whence the battalions might be reinforced: This mode to take place immediately in all the regiments, except thoſe under the convention of Saratoga; in them, when they ſhould be ſet at liberty. He had not the leaſt doubt, but he ſhould be able to raiſe as many men as would be ſufficient to make up the eſtabliſhment for the enſuing year, as the recruiting ſervice had been attended with amazing ſucceſs, more men having been recruited laſt year, than during any of the three former; for in eleven months only, from laſt October, there had been raiſed, including the new corps, between 22 and 23,000 men.

Enumerating then the Britiſh forces in America, in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, the navy, &c. he boaſted that we had full 300,000 men in our pay; a force ſuperior to any now on foot in any country in Europe, and exceeded only by that which was maintained by France in the moſt brilliant part of Louis XIVth's reign.

General Burgoyne could not repreſs the anguiſh he felt at the ſlight thrown on his army at Boſton, by excepting the regiments that compoſe it out of the propoſed regulation: Upwards of 30 officers belonging to that corps were then in town, ſome having been exchanged, and others releaſed under the treaty, they were in a capacity of ſerving their country, if adminiſtration did not tie their hands by ſhutting them out from the common lot of the reſt of their brother officers. The ſoldiers at Boſton deſerve the moſt grateful treatment from their country; for however criminal their General might have been, they had done every thing that could be performed by men; they had fought more than once, and were reduced to the ſad taſk of ſurrendering, only when they were oppoſed by an army of ſix times their number; for at the time that it was reported in England, that he had 12,000 regulars under his command, he had not half that number; and when he capitulated, he was at the head of only 3500 effective men, and was attacked by an army of 17,000 ſtrong.

He aſſented to the augmentation, becauſe we ſhould want all the men we could raiſe; but he would not conſent that any ſhould be ſent to America to continue the war, which he declared, taught and corrected by experience, he believed could never be terminated with ſucceſs on our ſide. He ſhould be happy to hear that Sir Henry Clinton was to continue in the command of the army; but as it was reported that he was returning home, for not having been properly reinforced, it was proper to know before we voted an army for America, who was the perſon to command it; and alſo who was to have the direction of the war, as under the preſent American Secretary no ſucceſs was to be expected. He then mentioned the private letter which Lord George Germaine had laid before the Houſe, and which it was ſaid had ſlipped into the bag without the knowledge of his Lordſhip; and wiſhed ſincerely that the whole of his private correſpondence were laid before the Houſe, that a fair enquiry might take place into his conduct, and that of the noble Lord.

Mr. Jenkinſon declared, that he had not the leaſt intention of throwing a ſlight on the army at Boſton; his only motive for leaving the regiments out of the regulation until they ſhall have been releaſed, was, that the public money which would come to their ſhare for raiſing recruits, might not be raiſed at that time, when it muſt remain uſeleſs in the hands of the paymaſter-general, as no recruits could be ſent to them in their preſent ſituation.

Lord George Germaine was ſorry that the Hon. General's conſtant digreſſion from the buſineſs before the Houſe, to his own perſonal concerns, made it neceſſary for him to trouble the committee upon a ſubject foreign to the queſtion on the table. When the papers relative to the northern expedition had been laid upon the table, he really did not know that the letter called by the Hon. General a private letter had been among them; and yet he would ſay that if he had known it, he probably would not have laid it aſide, as he deemed it an inſtrument more of a public than a private nature, and if the Houſe thought proper to have the whole of the correſpondence brought before them, he ſhould not have the leaſt objection. With regard to the perſon who was to have the command in America, he knew of no other than Sir Henry Clinton; nor had that officer deſired to be recalled in diſguſt; on the contrary, in his laſt letter, in which he aſked leave to return, he ſaid his aid de camp would explain his motive, which was, that he wiſhed to ſtate his ideas of the future conduct of the war in perſon; and that, if leave might be granted him to come to England, he would be ready to return to his army in a week after he ſhould have conferred with adminiſtration. With regard to his continuance in office, the very moment he could learn that the Houſe wiſhed to ſee him retire, he would lay down his employments with pleaſure; and if the Hon. General could find a pleaſure in ſeeing him reſign, he ſhould certainly have that pleaſure if the army now in America ſhould be ordered to abandon it. As to reinforcements which Gentlemen apprehend were to be ſent to America, he knew of none; none were ordered for that ſervice, except the recruits, which were to fill up the vacancies of the regiments.

Mr. T. Townſhend lamented the deſtruction of our trade, and the ruin of our manufactures, which alone made the recruiting ſervice ſo ſucceſsful, and deplored the misfortunes of this country, whoſe rulers knew ſo little how to manage the affairs of the realm, that with a force of 300,000 men, not to be equalled in any modern State in Europe, they had not been able to bring to a happy concluſion, a war in which we had been contending only with the Britiſh colonies.

Lord Adam Gordon approved the new plan for filling up the different regiments; but wiſhed to learn how Miniſters intended to raiſe the men; the mode of raiſing the new levies had been attended with very great expence and inconvenience to the Gentlemen concerned; and though it was a very pleaſing circumſtance to have an army of 160,000 men, yet he was afraid it was on paper alone we ſhould find them; for the country had been ſo drained, that it would, in his opinion, be at preſent a very difficult matter to raiſe the additional 14,000.

Mr. Fox inveighed againſt the plan of purſuing the war in America, where, he believed, we ſhould never be able to effect a ſuppreſſion of the rebellion; there was a certain fatality in the American war, which correſponded with that of Xerxes againſt Greece. Lord North, he compared to the Miniſter of that Prince, who, vindicating himſelf, might have ſaid, I promiſed to build a bridge over the Helleſpont; I built it; I promiſed to ſail through Mount Athos; I ſailed thro' it; I promiſed to ſupply your army with all neceſſaries; I performed my promiſe; and yet the whole army of near two millions of men moulđered away; Perſia was ſtripped of its inhabitants, and its reſources exhauſted; and Greece, notwithſtanding, maintained its independence. The army in America was a weight on the nation, as it could do nothing there for the public good, where the people were ſo firm in ſupport of the new government; but, if the troops were to be withdrawn, and ſent upon an expedition againſt ſome part of the dominions of France, their blows would then tell, and we ſhould reap important advantages from their operation even towards the reduction of America, which he contended was not to be conquered but in France. He next charged Adminiſtration with having ſown diviſions in the fleet, by bringing a proſecution againſt a man they knew to be innocent, on a charge the moſt frivolous and unjuſt, he proteſted againſt the idea, that abandoning the war in America, and acknowledging the independence of the colonies, were one and the ſame thing: In his opinion, they were two diſtinct ideas; and the army might be withdrawn, even with a view of deſtroying, by operations in another country, that very independence which could not be ſhaken in America.

Governor Johnſtone widely differed from Mr. Fox; for he could find no difference between withdrawing the army, and acknowledging the independence of America, the conſequences of ſuch a ſtep could not be but obvious to every gentleman; Nova-Scotia muſt be attacked, Newfoundland invaded, Florida overrun, and Canada become ſubject to the Congreſs. The Weſt-Indies could be of no uſe to us, as the trade from the iſlands being obliged to paſs through the Gulf of Florida, for fear of the French at Cape Nichola Mole, the Gibraltar of the Weſt-Indies muſt be expoſed to the American privateers, if we had no port or fleet there to protect it. Another reaſon for not

withdrawing the army was, that the new Governors of America, freed from an apprehenſion of the Engliſh, would turn their minds towards ſtrengthening their government, which at preſent is in a tottering ſituation; for, he would be bold to ſay, that the affection of the people had been greatly weaned from Congreſs, from the moment that body had altered the form of their new conſtitution. The abjuration oath impoſed on all electors in the colonies, was ſtretching a prerogative which the people had never imparted or ſanctified; and ſo great was the diſcontent in the province of Pennſylvania, that out of 32,000 electors which had voted for the firſt Congreſs, only 600 and odd had taken the abjuration oath, to qualify them to vote for another Congreſs. In the province of New-England, the Whigs and Tories were nearly equal in the provincial meeting; that the Whigs had only a majority of two. As to an invaſion of France, the gentlemen then in the houſe, who had been on the expedition againſt St. Cas, could beſt judge of the probability of ſucceſs in ſuch an undertaking.

Many other gentlemen ſpoke.

The motions on the eſtimates, except in ſome particulars relating to the militia, were then carried without a diviſion: The reſt were deferred till Wedneſday.

WILLIAMSBURG (Virginia) March 12.

The Surprize, Capt. Wiringham, is arrived at Portſmouth in nine days from St. Euſtatia, who informs that the Weaſel, a Britiſh ſloop of war, mounting 18 guns, was taken by a frenſh ſhip off the coaſt, without firing a gun.

PHILADELPHIA.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in juſt puniſhment of our manifold tranſgreſſions, it hath pleaſed the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events to viſit theſe United States with a calamitous war, through which his divine providence hath hitherto in a wonderful manner conducted us, ſo that we might acknowledge that the race is not to the ſwift, nor the battle to the ſtrong: AND WHEREAS, notwithſtanding the chaſtiſements received and benefits beſtowed, too few have been ſufficiently awakened to a ſenſe of their guilt, or warmed with gratitude, or taught to amend their lives and turn from their ſins, that ſo he might turn from his wrath: AND WHEREAS, from a conſciouſneſs of what we have merited at his hands, and an apprehenſion that the malevolence of our diſappointed enemies, like the incredulity of Pharaoh, may be uſed as the ſcourge of Omnipotence to vindicate his ſlighted Majeſty, there is reaſon to fear that he may permit much of our land to become the prey of the ſpoiler, our borders to be ravaged, and our habitations deſtroyed:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſeveral States to appoint the firſt *Thurſday* in *May* next to be a day of Faſting, Humiliation, and Prayer to Almighty God, that he will be pleaſed to avert thoſe impending calamities which we have but too well deſerved: That he will grant us his grace to repent of our ſins, and amend our lives according to his holy word: That he will continue that wonderful protection which hath led us through the paths of danger and diſtreſs: That he will be a huſband to the widow, and a father to the fatherleſs children, who weep over the barbarities of a ſavage enemy: That he will grant us patience in ſuffering, and fortitude in adverſity: That he will inſpire us with humility, moderation, and gratitude in proſperous circumſtances: That he will give wiſdom to our councils, firmneſs to our reſolutions, and victory to our arms: That he will bleſs the labours of the huſbandman, and pour forth abundance, ſo that we may enjoy the fruits of the earth in due ſeaſon: That he will cauſe union, harmony, and mutual confidence to prevail throughout theſe States: That he will beſtow on our great ally all thoſe bleſſings which may enable him to be gloriouſly inſtrumental in protecting the rights of mankind, and promoting the happineſs of his ſubjects: That he will bountifully continue his paternal care to the Commander in Chief, and the officers and ſoldiers of the United States: That he will grant the bleſſings of peace to all contending nations, freedom to thoſe who are in bondage, and comfort to the afflicted: That he will diffuſe uſeful knowledge, extend the influence of true religion, and give us that peace of mind which the world cannot give: That he will be our ſhield in the day of battle, our comforter in the hour of death, and our kind parent and merciful judge through time and through eternity.

Done in CONGRESS, *this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, and in the third year of our independence.*

JOHN JAY, Preſident.

Atteſt. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

By His EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented, that many of thoſe ſoldiers, who have been induced from divers motives to deſert their corps, and are now diſperſed in different parts of theſe ſtates, having ſeen their error, would be glad to return to their duty, but are reſtrained by the fear of puniſhment. In order to quiet ſuch apprehenſions, and give them an opportunity to put in practice thoſe good diſpoſitions, I do hereby proclaim full pardon to all thoſe, who ſhall rejoin their reſpective corps by the firſt of May next; at the ſame time declaring to all ſuch, who ſhall neglect to avail themſelves of the preſent offer of mercy, and who ſhall perſiſt in their delinquency beyond the period herein appointed for their return, that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhall be purſued to detect them, whereſoever concealed, and to bring them to the moſt rigorous and exemplary puniſhment.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, March 10th, 1779.

G. WASHINGTON.

On the 25th ult. the brigantine Tom, Captain Paul Huſſey, from Boſton, bound to Baltimore, was chaced on ſhore near Chincoteague by two Britiſh privateers, where ſhe ſoon bilged. Her ſails, rigging, and ſome other articles, were ſaved.

An armed brig is arrived at Baltimore from Boſton, and carried in with her a ſchooner which ſhe captured in her paſſage, bound from New-York to the Weſt-Indies, laden with lumber. A number of letters were found on board this prize, in which Great-Britain is repreſented to be rouſed from her lethargy, and determined to proſecute the American war with the utmoſt vigour, and the moſt determined perſeverance; for which purpoſe, it is aſſerted, a large force is coming from Great-Britain, Ireland and Germany, early in the ſpring; that new orders have been received by General Clinton, and new modes adopted, for the next campaign, which is expected to prove bloody and deciſive.

The Hon. *Rawlins Lowndes*, and *William Henry Drayton*, Eſquires, are elected Delegates to Congreſs for the ſtate of South-Carolina, for the year enſuing, in the room of the Hon. *Edward Rutledge*, and *Thomas Bee*, Eſquires, who have reſigned.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three HANDS, who can be well recommended and are perfectly acquainted with the Caſting Buſineſs; advantageous Terms will be offered, by applying to JOHN NANCARROW, at ABRAHAM MITCHELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. WANTED alſo, a Quantity of broken Iron Caſtings, for which a handſome Price will be given. Enquire as above, or at the STEEL-FURNACE, the Corner of Eighth and Walnut ſtreets. ¶

A few COPIES of the following, being the neweſt Publication from England, may be had at ROBERT BELL's Book-ſtore, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE PUPIL OF PLEASURE, in a SERIES of LETTERS, exhibiting the Adventures of a Man of Birth, Rank, Figure, Fortune, and Character, ardent in the Purſuit of Pleaſure, much delighted *with*, attracted *by*, and formed upon the *Cheſterfieldean Syſtem*. Two Volumes complete in One. BY COURTNEY MELMOTH.

*** *This modern hiſtorical Work is peculiarly neceſſary for all thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, who either have read, or intend to read Lord* Cheſterfield's *Letters.*

N. B. Chambaud's, Boyer's, Nugent's, Dyche's, Bailey's, Martin's, Johnſon's, Entick's, Aſhe's, Schrevelius's Hedericus's, Ainſworth's, Littleton's, Cole's, and Young's Dictionaries, with all the valuable Delphini and other Claſſics, whether in Greek or Latin, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore---Alſo Holy Bibles of various Kinds. Likewiſe Dilworth's Spelling Books by the Dozen, Hundred or Thouſand.

†‡† FRENCH and ENGLISH GRAMMARS, FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, with great Variety of Jewels and Diamonds for Sentimentaliſts, may alſo be had at ſaid Bell's Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet. ¶

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, a ſober Man, that underſtands the Buſineſs, in all its Branches; ſuch a one will meet with good Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet; or to Meſſieurs STYNER and CIST, at their Printing-Office in Second ſtreet. †

JOHN DEAN, BOOKBINDER,

Again carries on his Buſineſs, in the Corner Houſe, in Lætitia-Court and Black-Horſe-Alley.

AS he had the pleaſure to pleaſe ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly employed him in the various branches of the French, Italian, and Engliſh methods of Binding and Gilding; likewiſe account books ruled and bound in vellum, parchment, and leather, reſpectfully ſolicits their former favours. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as pleaſe to favour him with their commands, he hopes will not think their work the worſe, if done by one that ſerved America under his Excellency General Waſhington, in the moſt hazardous part of the war, in 1776 and 1777.

N. B. As he means at preſent to be unincumbered with any other buſineſs than Bookbinding alone, ſuch as employ him may expect to have their work done with the greateſt neatneſs and diſpatch.

Said DEAN wants an APPRENTICE. As the Bookbinding buſineſs promiſes as fair for a genteel livelihood as any other trade in this ſtate, ſuch parent who is willing to bind a ſon may expect to have him taught his trade in REALITY.

Alſo two JOURNEYMEN will meet with generous wages and conſtant employmen. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN THOMSON, late of Cheltenham Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber, living in ſaid Townſhip; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

SAMUEL LEECH, Adminiſtrator.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST about a Fortnight ago, between this City and Neſhaminy-Ferry, Part of a Sheet of Continental Money, containing about Four Hundred Dollars; any Perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to the Subſcriber in Reading, or to BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, at Frankford, ſhall have the above Reward. PETER ASTON, Com. Purchaſes.

March 23, 1779.

BY ORDER OF ORPHAN's COURT,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by Way of public VENDUE, on Friday next, the 26th Day of March, on the Premiſes,

A CERTAIN Piece or Tract of LAND, late of Samuel Abbernathy, deceaſed, ſituate in Tinnecum Townſhip, Bucks County, containing 264 Acres of Land, 140 of which are cleared, the Remainder well timbered; on the Premiſes are a Log Dwelling-Houſe, Frame Barn and Waggon Shed, a bearing Orchard. Due Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Payment made known at the Time and Place of Sale, by

‡ W. ESTHER ABBERNATHY, Adminiſtratrix.

AT the ſubſcriber's SCHOOL, in *Lætitia Court*, Philadelphia, *Children* and *Youth* are taught, as uſual, the modern *Elements* of *Speech*; the *Principles* of *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, and *Mathematics* in general; the *Practice* of *Surveying* and *Navigation* in particular; and *Foreigners* alſo, inſtructed in the *United States' vernacular*, with grammatical propriety:---By his *Friends'* obliged, and the *Public's* devoted ſervant, JOHN HEFFERNAN. ¶

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, by the ſubſcribers, on the 27th of February laſt, a certain *John Kinney*, as he called himſelf, of a middle ſtature, with ſome grey hairs in his head; wore a brown old faſhioned coat, and a greyiſh cloth waiſtcoat, made in the faſhion. As he was conducting from the magiſtrate to goal he made his eſcape from the conſtable, and left behind him two calico gowns and a petticoat, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the owners of which are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, in ſix weeke from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts, by MICHAEL MOYER, ISRAEL TENNIS.

Whoever ſecures ſaid *Kinney* in goal, on giving notice to the above perſons, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown MARE, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever has loſt the ſaid mare, may have her again, paying reaſonable charges, on application to

JOHN WAGGONER.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two thouſand five hundred acres of good LAND, in the county of Northumberland ſituated on the eaſt branch of Saſquehanna, 13 miles above the town of Sunbury. The two emiſſions called out of circulation will be taken in payment. The whole will be ſold together, or in tracts of about three hundred acres. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

*** The Members of the *Republican Society* are deſired to meet this Evening at Duff's Tavern, on particular Buſineſs.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD by HALL AND SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL in the caſe of Major General ARNOLD.

JUST PRINTED, and to be *SOLD* by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſingle, by

STYNER AND CIST,

At the North-eaſt Corner of Race and Second-ſtreets,

The neweſt AMERICAN PRIMER.

Alſo, The New-England PRIMER enlarged.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the Firſt of April, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county,

TWO valuable MARES, cows, ſheep, and ſwine; a cart, and a pair of large oxen; a waggon almoſt new, plough, harrow, gears, men and womens ſaddles; a large ten plate ſtove; alſo a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock, where due attendance will be given by EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

*** Said *Bartholomew* hath on hand about 2000 weight of ſoal leather, of the beſt quality, for ſale.---All thoſe that are indebted to him on book, are deſired to pay off their accounts in three weeks from this ninth day of March, 1779. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT well known valuable plantation and tract of land on which Robert Henderſon, deceaſed, formerly dwelt, and now in the tenure of John Kerr, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded on the York road, which divides it from Thomas Watſon's land, leading from Philadelphia to Corryel's Ferry, and about 26 miles from the former, and joining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, containing about 500 acres of land, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole in good repair; there is about 30 acres of excellent watered meadow by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, and more may be made; the plough land is divided into ſix fields, moſt of which watered; likewiſe two good orchards: There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under the whole, a good log kitchen with two rooms on the floor, a ſpring-houſe near the houſe, with ſundry other never failing ſprings near the ſame; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a good cow-houſe, and ſundry other neceſſary buildings. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

‡ MARGARET HENDERSON.

N. B. There is an extraordinary mill ſeat nearly joining the York road, on that ſtanding ſtream which waters the abovementioned meadow, &c.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o' clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. HENRY SHLESMAN.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a griſt-mill with an excellent ſtream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, well known by the name of Schuylkill mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Eſquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a ſhallop may come up to the mill door, with a thouſand buſhels of grain; an inexhauſtible quantity of mud, of the beſt quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very ſmall expence; likewiſe an excellent quarry may be opened of the beſt building ſtone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where veſſels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a ſtone. Its beautiful ſituation on the river is ſufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of buſineſs. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of ſaid *Jones*, living in Blockley townſhip, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡5w.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUNTRY SEAT, *five miles from this city, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on a road leading from thence to Germantown:*

THE ſituation is high and healthy, and has a very extenſive proſpect: It contains thirty acres, near half of which is woodland, has a commodious houſe erected thereon, almoſt new, with a large kitchen garden well fenced, good ſtables and chair-houſe, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit, about 4 acres.

If not ſold, it will be lett to a tenant with a ſmall family, who underſtands gardening and fruit trees. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *John Tannenberger*, late of this city, Baker, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted, in four weeks from this date.

JOHN PETERS, CONRAD GERHART, Executors.

*** A few Hundred Pounds to be lett on good ſecurity.

P. S. Was left at the ſaid dwelling-houſe, An Eight-day CLOCK, without a caſe; whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying as above, proving property, may have it again. ¶

STOLEN, on the 26th of February laſt, at night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Middletown, Cheſter county, a bright bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, well built, both paces and trots, but moſt natural to trot, in pretty good order, newly ſhod before, has ſome white hairs in his forehead, and a white ſaddle mark on the off ſide, his mane and tail both black, has a diſorder called the heaving of the lungs, and a bad cough. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Forty Dollars* reward for both, or *Twenty Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by, ROBERT M'CLELLAN. ¶

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 11th inſt. (March) out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, at the Northern Liberty Ferry, the following articles, viz. One pair of ſilver knee buckles, one ſtock buckle, one hat, one blue ſailor's jacket, and four or five hundred Dollars continental money: The perſons ſuſpected are four ſailors, viz. *William Jones*, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a red jacket, a red pair of trowſers, and a round hat: *Nathaniel Elliot*, nearly about the ſame height, red haired; had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: *Owen Hickey*, 5 feet 6 inches high; likewiſe had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: One *Kelly*, about the ſame height as *Hickey*, and ſame dreſs: They are ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-England. Whoever apprehends the above perſons, and ſecures them in goal, ſhall receive the aforeſaid reward, paid by JESSE WILLIAMSON. ¶

men who, some time ago, were zealous and active against the Constitution, but have lately been softened, by the insinuating operations of places and salaries and perquisites, into tameness and acquiescence, and even approbation. What dependence can be put in the characters and principles of such men, we leave you to judge.

Some of them, perhaps, will not be so barefaced as to deny, in direct terms, what they have formerly asserted: But they will endeavour to accomplish the same purpose by indirect and more artful methods. They will not tell you, that there should be no alterations made in the Constitution; but they will say, that this is not the proper time for making them. So placemen, and the minions of placemen, talked at the beginning of the present controversy with Great-Britain. They did not pretend to say, that the claims and conduct of the British Parliament were not unjust and oppressive; but they insinuated, that it was improper, *at that time*, to contend against them. Others will alledge you have not felt oppression yet; and it is soon enough to guard against it, when it comes to your door. Those who wished to prevent the union of America told you, in the same manner, when the port of Boston was shut, and the charter of Massachusetts-Bay violated, wait till *your* ports are shut up, and *your* charter broken, and then indeed it will be time to bestir yourselves. Had you listened to the insidious advice, what would have become of the liberties of America? Experiments of slavery are dangerous: They are such as freemen will be ever unwilling to make.

A third class will apparently admit the justice of the measure; but will find fault with the *manner* of carrying it on. When the Assembly seem disposed to promote it, they will say that it should originate by petitions from the people. When petitions are handed about among the people, they will say, you should wait till your representatives in Assembly signify their sense upon the subject.

Every expedient will be used to turn your eyes from the great object, on which they ought to be fixed. But be not deceived. The important question, now in agitation, involves in it your nearest and dearest interests. Now is the time to consider it with all the anxious attention that it deserves. You have an opportunity now before you of avoiding those dangers with which you are threatened. If you do not embrace it, the blame will be upon yourselves; but the consequences will reach and affect us all. We repeat, what we have already mentioned, that those who subscribe this address have no common interest with one another, but that which they have also with you. Insinuations and sly whispers, that we wish to establish an interest separate from that of the State, are futile and groundless. Read over the list of the subscribers; enquire into our occupations and professions, and different walks of life, and you will be convinced that the imputation contains in it the greatest absurdity. *Are we all desirous of becoming Lords?* But let us tell you one thing; and remember that we now tell it to you. If there are any among us, in whose breasts the seeds of an ambition to tyrannize over their fellow-citizens lie latent, they will be cherished and cultivated by continuing the present Constitution. We have already seen how easy the task is for *any character* to rise into power and consequence under it. And there are some of us, who think not so meanly of ourselves, as to dread any rivalship from those who are now in office. Trust not us—trust no man—trust no body of men with uncontrouled power. If any of those, who address you, should become, at some future period, debauched by power under the present Constitution, and use it for their own aggrandisement, instead of the public good, you will then recollect, but the recollection may be *then* too late, that we have now given you an honest, and a most solemn warning against them.

RICHARD BACHE, Chairman.

Samuel Morris, jun.	*James White*,
Samuel Meredith,	*Joshua Humphreys*, jun.
Thomas Fitzsimons,	*Benjamin Rush*,
John Wilcocks,	*Jacob Rush*,
John Cadwalader,	*Thomas Leaming*, jun.
George Clymer,	*Thomas Franklyn*,
John Nixon,	*John Mease*,
Joseph Cowperthwait,	*Peter Scull*,
Benjamin G. Eyre,	*Robert Morris*,
James Caldwell,	*Thomas Mifflin*,
George Ross,	*Isaac Melcher*,
James Wilson,	*Jonathan Mifflin*, jun.
John Murray,	*Peter Z. Lloyd*,
William Allibone,	*William Gray*,
Thomas Peters,	*John Chaloner*,
Joseph Moulder,	*Jacob Hiltzheimer*,
Whitehead Humphreys,	*John Benezet*,
Jacob Shallus,	*J. M. Nesbitt*,
E. Biddle,	*Henry Hill*,
Sharp Delany,	*Samuel Howell*, jun.
George Meade,	*Lewis Weiss*,
Francis C. Hassenclever,	*George Woods*,
James Mease,	*John Colhoun*,
Nathaniel Falconer,	*Bernard Dougherty*,
William Von Phul,	*Philip Wager*,
Peter Baynton,	*Lambert Cadwalader*,
Mark Bird,	*George Campbell*,
Thomas Smith,	*James Crawford*,
William Airicks,	*Samuel Caldwell*,
Stephen Chambers,	*James Read*,
Alexander Nesbitt,	*John Brown*,
G. Noarth,	*John Baker*,
John Patton,	*Alexander Foster*,
John Shee,	*John White*,
Samuel Nicholas,	*Thomas Forest*,
Andrew Bunner,	*Francis Hopkinson*,
John Donaldson,	*James Craig*, jun.
John Lardner,	*John Parke*,
Robert Roberts,	*Samuel Miles*,
Charles Thompson,	*Ephraim Blaine*.
William Govett,	

To the CITIZENS *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

WHEN our last Address to you was printed, and ready to be published, we were informed of the following Resolution of the Honourable House of Assembly, made on the 27th day of last month.

"Whereas a resolve was passed by the Assembly of this "Commonwealth on the 28th day of November last, "that the sense of the people should be taken, on the "first Tuesday of April next, for and concerning the "calling a Convention, for the determination of certain "points in the Constitution of this State.

"And whereas a very considerable and respectable "number of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth are "much dissatisfied with the said resolution, and have pe-"titioned us that the same should be rescinded, or not "carried into execution at the time or in the manner "prescribed: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this House do rescind the said re-"solves, and the said resolves are hereby rescinded."

We are justified in saying that this resolution is a direct and unwarrantable infringement of the faith of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which has been plighted for a long time past to the good inhabitants of this Commonwealth, that a fair opportunity should be given them of expressing their sentiments, unbiassed and unfettered, concerning the Constitution established by the late Convention. The resolution is also contrary to those leading principles which should direct the Representatives of a free people.

Those States only can be denominated free, which are governed under a Constitution to which the citizens have given their consent. Have the citizens of Pennsylvania ever given their consent to the Constitution framed by the late Convention? Have they ever had an opportunity of declaring whether it was satisfactory to them or not? Has not this opportunity been delayed and protracted in the most unfair and disingenuous manner, and under the most flimsy and trifling pretences? And have not the Assembly now, as far as in them lies, deprived us of ever enjoying this opportunity?

But our comfort is, that it is not in the power of the Assembly to deprive us of it. The right of giving our sense of the government under which we are to live is not a boon of the Assembly, and consequently is what the Assembly cannot take away. This right did not take its origin from the resolution of the 28th day of November last, as is insinuated in a petition and remonstrance which has been published on this occasion: It was independent of any such resolution. All that the resolution effected was, to remove from before the citizens of this State those obstructions which had been so unjustly thrown in their way by the Convention, and by the first Assembly that sat under the Constitution. And had not the Assembly an undoubted power to remedy the injustice that had been done? Was the faith of the Assembly unlawfully plighted? When the inhabitants of Pennsylvania had been so long robbed, by their former Representatives, of the exercise of the inherent and inestimable right of giving their voice concerning the Constitution,—was it criminal in the present Assembly to vote that they should be robbed of the exercise of this right no longer? Was not this measure indispensably obligatory upon those who were deputed to maintain the rights of a free people? Why then has this resolution, so necessary and so obligatory, been rescinded?

Is it because "a very considerable and respectable num-"ber of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth are dissa-"tisfied with it, and have petitioned that it should be "rescinded?" Does that number compose the majority? Though this is far from being the case, let us admit, for a moment, that it does. Have even the majority a right to exclude the minority from every opportunity of giving their sentiments concerning the Constitution? If the majority, indeed, are satisfied with it,—it then becomes the duty of the minority to acquiesce. But surely the minority are entitled to have this previous point ascertained. This, however, has never been done: The engagement of the Assembly that it should be done has been most unwarrantably broken by the rescinding resolution; and the dissatisfaction of a considerable and respectable number of the inhabitants is held forth to the public, as a sanction for what the dissatisfaction of an undisputed majority could not justify.

But it is not even suggested or insinuated, that the petitions and remonstrances presented to the House were subscribed by a majority of their constituents. The members from *some* of the counties might have thought so; and this, we are authorized to say, was the reason why they voted, contrary to their own judgments, for rescinding the unanimous resolution of the 28th of November. Are twelve or fourteen or sixteen thousand (and none will pretend that the petitions have been signed by a greater number) a majority of the free citizens of Pennsylvania? We have been taught to consider those, who paid taxes and were entitled to vote, as amounting to fifty or sixty thousand. We believe that the most authentic documents will support us in this opinion. And shall the petitions and remonstrances of a third or a fourth part of the State be conclusive or binding upon two-third or three-fourth parts of it?—

When we consider the particular situation of affairs in this state, and the particular circumstances and artifice with which the petitions and remonstrances were carried round among the people, it is matter of surprise to us, that a greater number were not procured to subscribe them. It has probably been a matter of disagreeable surprise to those, whose all depends upon the continuance of the Constitution: If such were satisfied, as they boast they are, that a majority of the State are in favour of the present government,—why should they be so unwilling to see the majority called forth to decide a question, the determination of which would, as it is confessed on all hands, lay the minority under an obligation to submit: Whence all this anxiety in them to prevent a decision, which, they say, would certainly be in their favour, and which would consequently produce to them so much and such well founded joy?

The resolution for taking the sense of the people about a new Convention was a reasonable and necessary one. It passed unanimously; and all parties in the House engaged, and *seemed* disposed to contribute every thing in their power to carry the measure effectually into execution; it being considered, and justly, as a measure which, however the question concerning a new Convention might be determined, would lay a rational foundation of peace, harmony, vigour and happiness in the State.

Those in opposition to the Constitution were now satisfied. They meant nothing, and they suspected nothing unfair. They were willing to wait for the impartial and unbiassed votes of their fellow citizens. Was the same candour observed on the other side? This question will be best resolved by the answers, which it is in your power to give to questions we are now about to propose to you.

How were the petitions and remonstrances against taking the sense of the people originated? How and in what manner were draughts of them circulated through the different counties? Were not some of those draughts enclosed in letters from persons high in office under the present government, and from some whose daily bread depends upon their offices? Were they not carried round the country by Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants, Assessors and Collectors of the public money? Were not great caution and circumspection employed to keep the scheme concealed from such, as were known to have taken an active part against the Constitution? Were you not told, when the petitions were presented to you, that the opposition to the Constitution arose, and was supported only by a junto of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who wished to trample upon the farmers and mechanics, to establish a wicked Aristocracy, and to introduce a House of Lords, hoping to become members of it? Were you not told, that all the best Whigs in the Commonwealth were averse to a change? Was not this doctrine preached to you from some of the pulpits? Were not some of you asked this question—are you for a House of Lords or against one?—And when you answered, as every sensible freeman would, that you were against one,—were you not then requested to sign the petition and remonstrance?

You know what answers can, with truth, be given to the foregoing enquires? If they can be answered in the affirmative, we have the best reason in the world for asking,—"was candour observed on the other side?" And you have the best reason in the world to complain of the misrepresentations by which you have been deceived.

But, be these things as they may, the vote of the Assembly, rescinding the resolution of the 28th of November, was, on every supposition, equally improper and unreasonable. For, as we have mentioned before, whether those that disapprove of the Constitution form the greater or lesser number of the inhabitants of the State, they have, in either case, an inherent right, as freemen, to demand an opportunity of declaring their sentiments upon the subject. If this opportunity is not granted, how can it be certainly known on which side the majority stands?

But the last vote of the Assembly is justly liable to exception on another account. The purport of the petitions, as represented by the Assembly themselves, was, EITHER that the resolution of the 28th of November should be rescinded, OR that it should not "be carried into execution "at the time or in the manner prescribed." From this state of the matter it appears clearly that the petitioners gave the Assembly their choice, *either* to rescind the resolution altogether, or only to alter it with regard to the *time* and *manner* of carrying it into effect. Now when the Assembly had clearly, even according to the sentiments expressed in the petitions, their choice of two things,—how came they to chuse *the worst?* There might have been reason for *delaying* this measure; such as the prospect of another campaign, of which there was but little probability when the resolution was passed. There might have been, and we believe there was, good reason for altering some things respecting the *manner* of the election. But does it follow from thence, *that there should be no election* at all?

We are informed, from the best authority, that the Assemby took no pains to ascertain the authenticity or genuineness of the subcription to the petitions; and that several of them afforded room for strong suspicions in this respect. Many names were signed evidently in the same hand-writing. It is true that every person, who has a right to petition, cannot write, and may therefore employ another to set down his name: But it is equally true that, upon such occasions, especially when parties run high, there have been such things as signing Committees, who have subscribed to petitions the names of persons without any authority. It becomes, for this reason, a matter of importance to enquire into the *truth* of the case, when such *appearances* are discovered. This the Assembly have not done.

When all these things are weighed coolly and dispassionately, we trust our fellow-citizens will join in opinion with us, and will act with us, upon the opinion that the late vote of the Assembly, instead of producing any languor or remissness in the opposition to the Constitution, should operate as a powerful incitement with those who disapprove of it, to redouble their diligence in every wise and vigorous measure for bringing about alterations and amendments. That vote shews likewise the fears entertained by the friends of the Constitution from a free and unbiassed declaration of the sense of the people; and, consequently, the hopes with which the prospect of such a declaration should animate us. They say they are the majority. If they believe what they say; how can they account for that terror, with which they behold every step taken by those, whom they affect to call the minority; in order to bring this matter to an undisputed decision? If they are the majority, would not a superior number of votes given, in a fair election, against a new Convention, evince this point much more satisfactorily, and much more to their advantage, than *any* number of subscribers procured to any number of petitions, in the manner and under the circumstances under which those laid before the Assembly have been procured? If they are really the majority; why do they not join with us in endeavouring to bring the matter to a speedy trial? In one word; if they are satisfied that they are the majority, it is difficult to assign a reason why they postpone their own triumphs: If they are conscious that they are the minority, it is easy to discover the reasons why they refuse to do us justice.

To conclude: Essential imperfections in the present Constitution have been unanswerably pointed out in the publications heretofore submitted to you. Experience has since unfolded many others. In future publications, we mean to lay before you the numerous deviations already made by the legislative and executive powers of the State from this boasted Constitution. In the mean while, permit us anxiously and earnestly to exhort you to bear in mind, that we are in pursuit of the noblest object for which we can contend, a free and happy government. Suffer not therefore threats and menaces on the one hand, or the more dangerous arts and allurements of interested men in power on the other, to intimidate or seduce you from persevering in this virtuous contest. Conscious that we are acting from the purest and most disinterested motives, and that we are supported by the soundest principles of liberty and public virtue, let not any unfavourable appearances either warp our attachments, or abate our vigilance; but let us look forward to that happy day, when the present prejudices, so artfully raised, and so industriously supported, shall be removed by the irresistable power of truth;—and when that day, which we trust is not far distant, shall arrive, then, and not till then, will the inhabitants of Pennsylvania be truly *independent*, *free* and *happy*.

By order of the Society,

RICHARD BACHE, Chairman.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1779.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will much oblige a conſtant reader by inſerting in your next the piece ſubjoined, taken from a late Jerſey Newspaper; it being not only clear of the ebullitions of party-ſpirit, and the low language of invective; but, whilſt conceived in the true ſtile of moderation, is evidently founded on the pure principles of patriot-zeal.

The virtuous author (convinced, perhaps, that

—"Falſhood and fraud ſhoot up in every ſoil,
The product of all climes—Rome has its Cæſars,")

warns us to beware of our political diſorders;---leſt even in theſe infant days of our republicaniſm, and in our own times (if no worſe ſhould happen) a period arrive, when we may be obliged to exclaim

—"The poſt of honour is a private ſtation." S.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my laſt addreſs to my fellow-citizens I obſerved, *That while Heaven had thus far ſmiled on our juſt exertions in ſelf-defence, the moſt ſolemn obligations were laid on us for improving the advantages therefrom accruing, to the good of ſociety, and the glory of the allwiſe Diſpoſer of human events.* The ſubſtance of this poſition I have ſeen warmly held forth by reſolves of Congreſs, proclamations and meſſages of His Excellency our Governor to our Repreſentatives, and their anſwers, and alſo echoed to by many pieces in the public prints.—This produced the moſt agreeable feelings, and encouraging proſpects, in the minds of the virtuous part of our community.—I, for my part, flattered myſelf that this important truth would have had ſuch influence on the minds of our citizens, that in proportion as the clamours and confuſions of war ſhould decreaſe and leave opportunities for cool reflection, we ſhould have vied with each other to be foremoſt in promoting *that happineſs of ſociety* we had pretended to contend for, and the *glory of that Being* which has given ſuch remarkable ſucceſs to our feeble efforts. But alas! alas! how diſagreeably am I diſappointed. After ſerious reflection on the preſent prevailing diſpoſition and conduct of this people, we would be almoſt perſuaded it is not the ſame it was two years ago.—This change truly affects my heart. I ſee the danger my dear country is expoſing itſelf to, and ſincerely lament it, wiſhing, with the tendereſt emotions of my heart, to ſee it preſerved. Providence, however, has been pleaſed to place me in ſuch a ſphere of action, as leaves me no other opportunity for ſerving my country, ſave only by offering ſuch warnings and advice as I truly eſteem ſubſervient to its happineſs and welfare, and my warmeſt addreſſes to the gracious Sovereign of the univerſe, to preſerve it in its bleeding ſtruggles. From a conſciouſneſs of honeſt intentions, I humbly hope for the ſerious attention and candid judgment of thoſe I preſume to addreſs.

Nations, like perſons, have their birth, growth, manhood, declining age and death, health and vigour, weakneſs and decay, and the procuring cauſes of both.—Our political birth and exiſtence, among the empires of this world, we have received by the bold and noble declaration of the thirteen United States, pronouncing them free and independent.—In our growth and advance to manhood conſtitutions for civil government have been formed and approved, legiſlators appointed, who have and daily do enact laws for the wholeſome government of the community, officers appointed and commiſſioned for the execution of thoſe laws, and courts of juſtice and equity opened. Thus is the policy for the preſervation of order and the diſtribution of juſtice eſtabliſhed. As to our growth for common defence, we have the ſatisfaction to ſee formidable armies raiſed, well armed and diſciplined, a numerous and determined militia ready for their ſupport, plenty of military ſtores provided, equitable alliances formed and forming with powerful nations, guaranteeing our independence. And what adds to all this is the valour, intrepidity and bravery of our troops, manifeſted to the world by their chearful enduring uncommon hardſhips; in one campaign forcing the flower of the Britiſh army to lay down their arms; and in the laſt, driving their main body out of the field into their lurking holes. All which is no ſmall addition to our national ſtrength.—The rapidity of our political growth is real matter of aſtoniſhment to the world, and affords us cauſe to declare *this to be the Lord's doings, and to be marvellous in our eyes.*

However amazing great this our growth has been in the ſpace of three or four years, yet it is undeniably evident from the preſent circumſtances of our national affairs, that ſome malignant diſorder has ſeized upon our body politic, and threatens at leaſt an interruption of our advances to manhood, if not a political diſſolution.—As a true friend to my bleeding country, I behold with real grief and concern its convulſive ſtruggles under the ſevere attacks of the malignant diſtemper, and ſincerely wiſh to ſee ſome able phyſicians ſtep forth and tender the effective remedies for its recovery.—A conſciouſneſs of inability prevents my ranking myſelf with able ſtate phyſicians. However, as ſome dangerous and violent diſorders are frequently cured by common practitioners, the cauſes of them being eaſily inveſtigated, and the preſcription of their remedies ſimple, I am thereby emboldened, and from an impatient deſire for the recovery of my country, ſtrongly urged to offer her my beſt endeavours for that purpoſe.

In order to proceed in this buſineſs, with ſome degree of regularity, I ſhall give my fellow-citizens a few inconteſtible proofs that our new empire labours under ſome ſore and dangerous diſorder, and then point out the ſeveral cauſes, with preſcriptions for remedying them and avoiding their dangerous effects.

To be convinced that this infant empire labours under ſome fatal and dangerous diſorder, let the following particulars be conſidered, and it is manifeſt,

1. *From that remarkable loſs and decay of public ſpirit and patriotiſm.* When theſe carry ſway in a State, we behold the bulk of the community ready to ſacrifice their perſonal eaſe and private intereſt to promote the public weal, and to exert their all in its common defence, in which the political body is enabled to exerciſe its whole force and vigour. As long as the noble Spartans deſpiſed riches and inured themſelves to all the hardſhips and fatigues of war, with a view to ſerve and defend their country, Sparta was invincible. While the citizens of Rome preferred the enriching of their State to that of themſelves as individuals, Rome was not only unconquerable, but alſo ſpread the arms of conqueſt and dominion over diſtant nations. Both theſe nations have ſeen the day that their diſintereſted patriotiſm and public ſpirit were vaniſhed, and a ſelfiſh principle of love of riches, eaſe, luxury and diſſipation ſucceeded them. The effects of which were defeats, diſappointments and finally ruin. Glorious and bleſſed patriotiſm and public ſpirit was, but two or three years ago, the governing principle and diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the brave Americans. But what is it now? Directly the reverſe. We daily ſee the buſy multitude engaged in accumulating what they fondly call riches, by foreſtalling, extortioning and impoſing upon each other. Can it be denied but the community at large act as tho' they had agreed to plunder the State between them, each exerting himſelf to get the greateſt ſhare of the booty. Here government ſits as indifferent ſpectators, while Quarter-Maſters and Commiſſaries, the unjuſt trader, the farmer and mechanick, are contending for the prey; and they who get the greateſt booty are daily wallowing in diſſipation, venality and luxury, at a time wherein thouſands are groaning under the weight of intolerable diſtreſs.—For evidence to the truths I have here aſſerted, I appeal to the community at large. To them I leave it to judge whether ſuch a ſituation of our affairs can hold long!

2. That this empire labours under ſome fatal and dangerous diſorder may alſo appear from *the unequal diviſion of property in the ſpace of ſo ſhort a time.*—Experience of all ages has proved that a juſt and equitable *increaſe* of *property* has been the conſtant reward of continued induſtry, ſobriety and œconomy. But is this the caſe with us? Far from it. Thouſands of the moſt honeſt and reſpectable citizens of America, who obtained their poſſeſſions by the hard induſtry, continued ſobriety and œconomy of themſelves or their virtuous anceſtors, muſt now behold many men, whom they looked upon in the commencement of theſe troubles (if I may be permitted to uſe the language of the moſt patient of men) as ſuch *whoſe fathers they would have diſdained to have ſet with the dogs of their flock*, raiſed to immenſe wealth, or at leaſt to carry the appearance of a haughty, ſupercilious and luxurious ſpendthrift; while they muſt look upon their eſtates as devoted to enrich ſuch, or mortgaged to ſupport their extravagance. The feelings of thouſands will atteſt the truth of this aſſertion. Can it be poſſible that ſuch a State is ſound, which affords or permits ſuch abuſe?

3. A third ſymptom is *a general decay and loſs of ſocial virtues, even to the undermining of that confidence which the community ought to place in the auguſt Aſſembly of their Repreſentatives.*—Charity, harmony and mutual confidence are the ſinews of ſociety; individuals are the members hereby united and enabled to exert their force for the benefit of the whole. In proportion as theſe relax, the State ſhakes and trembles under paralytic attacks, until it exceeds a certain degree, and then an incurable national palſy enſues. This *dangerous decay* will evidently appear from a few examples. When Boſton was blockaded, what generous exertions were made throughout all the reſt of the continent, in order to alleviate their diſtreſſes and encourage them to perſeverance? The laſt year Congreſs having become ſenſible of the many opportunities for monopoly, foreſtalling and extortion, and their pernicious and dangerous effects upon our public affairs, warmly recommended to the Legiſlatures of the different States, the paſſing of laws for the regulation of prices: Pennſylvania publiſhed a bill, New-Jerſey immediately enacted a law for that purpoſe. Commiſſioners were ſent from different States, who agreed upon a general plan of regulation. What was the conſequence? The middle States, then the only ſeat of war, who had the ſupplying of our army with proviſions, immediately complied with the general plan. Maſſachuſetts-Bay, though their Commiſſioners had agreed, refuſed, with ſome of the ſouthern States. The only prevailing reaſon to oppoſe ſo neceſſary and ſalutary a meaſure in that critical conjuncture could be, having their ports more open, to be at liberty to improve their opportunities of extortioning upon their ſuffering brethren, in articles of foreign trade. And if long and general report may be allowed any degree of evidence, even that Boſton before-mentioned was the chief agent in this oppoſition. Monſtrous ingratitude! Baſe uncharitableneſs! Pernicious policy! Under the effects of which America totters and threatens to give her laſt gaſp, if not ſpeedily relieved.—Need I repeat the anecdotes and remarks on monopoly and general extortions? I only obſerve, that theſe monſtrous vices have in a great meaſure deſtroyed mutual confidence and charity among us. What advances the vices of malice and diſcord have made is evident from the accurſed and murderous practice of duelling, of late become ſo much in vogue among the Gentlemen of our army; and alſo the many publications filled with perſonal reflections and virulent invectives.—While the impartial public views and treats their virulence with diſdain, they cannot but feel anxiouſly engaged in the matter of their debates, becauſe they are deeply intereſted in it.—When we read Mr. Deane's addreſs, we would readily conclude that there was ſome formidable ſcheme of treaſon hatching againſt us, which is ready to burſt upon us, with all the attendant train of miſery and ruin: That Mr. Deane had diſcovered the plot, and, as a true friend to America, had endeavoured to reveal it to Congreſs, but that Congreſs had been ſo much engaged in more important matters, that he had not been able to obtain an audience for that purpoſe, during all the time from his arrival until the publication of his addreſs. Mr. Paine, on the other ſide of the queſtion, charges Mr. Deane of endeavouring, by many unjuſt means, to make a preſent of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds, an American debt. He alſo inſinuates, that Congreſs received the evidences of this intended fraud, together with the treaty entered into with France, but that their attention was ſo entirely taken up with the treaty, that they became wholly inattentive to this *attrocious fraud.*—Can it be poſſible that ſuch publications ſhould fail of filling the minds of a free people with *jealous ſuſpicions* and *perplexing concerns?* There certainly is a poſſibility of both charges being true. Are there not many inſtances of accomplices in villainy getting to loggerheads, and then diſcovering each other? It is highly probable that there is villainy lurking ſome where. What appears to me more alarming than either or both of the charges (ſuppoſing them to be true) is, that they muſt retort upon Congreſs.—They are appointed as the guardians of the liberties, lives and properties of the people. In committing the care of ſuch invaluable treaſures to them, they confide in their *vigilance* and *integrity.* It muſt needs appear unaccountable to the judicious among them, that Congreſs ſhould be engaged from the time of Mr. Deane's arrival to the publication of his addreſs, in matters more *important* than thoſe he publiſhed. Are treaſonable practices againſt the State to be ranked amongſt its trivial affairs? How could Congreſs know what was of it without an enquiry? How long a time would it have required to have found out the purport of what Mr. Deane had to communicate in the audience he had frequently requeſted? How could they know that the matters he had to communicate were trivial or of the laſt importance, without ſuch enquiry?—As to the other charge, what intricate importance was there in this noble and equitable treaty, that could ſo entirely engroſs their attention, as to make an intended fraud in the ſum of £200,000 foreign debt, to eſcape it, even when they had juſt received the evidences of it, and this inattention to have continued till the publication of Deane's addreſs?—Add to theſe, the immenſe national debt we are involved in in the ſpace of four years. When the community beholds the conduct of Quarter-Maſters, Commiſſaries, and the whole hoſt of their Deputies, the immenſe ſums it is generally reported and believed they engroſs, induces them to aſk, Are theſe not the ſervants of Congreſs? Is Congreſs only ignorant of theſe abuſes, which the whole public beholds with grief and concern? Does Congreſs know what becomes of the public money.—Can it be poſſible that ever the greateſt part of our national debt has been accounted for? The inveſtigation of anſwers to ſuch queries would add too much fuel to the ſuſpicions already kindled in the breaſts of my fellow-citizens, than that I ſhall attempt it.—The *ſtrict ſecrecy* which Congreſs ſeems to enjoin on its Members, with reſpect to almoſt all its buſineſs, is by no means calculated to remove the conceived ſuſpicions.—A jealous community is fearful and diffident, and if this takes place with reſpect to the perſons on whom the greateſt tranquil confidence is required, it unhinges in a great meaſure ſociety, and places it as it were on a dangerous precipice.

Theſe, my dear countrymen, are a few of the many evils our nation ſtruggles under. My heart trembles at the view of the fatal conſequences. May God in his kind Providence direct to the cure before it be too late!—I fear I have already been too tedious in this eſſay, and therefore ſhall defer pointing out the things I apprehend to be the cauſes of theſe evils, and the remedies for their cure, to a future opportunity.

I am, Sir, your friend, and the Public's
Humble ſervant and real well-wiſher,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Saturday, the Third of April next, at ISAAC BOND'S, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two Acres, with a HOUSE thereon, built of Stone, with a Cellar underneath; one Half of the LOT Meadow Ground, the other Half having a good bearing Orchard on it; the Whole ſeized for Subſtitute Fine and Non-Attendance, by

‖IW. ALEXANDER MEANS, Collector.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious perſons have propagated a falſe and ſeditious report, that we, the ſubſcribers went frequently and conveyed proviſions into the city of Philadelphia, while in poſſeſſion of the enemy. We do now hereby call on thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or for ever after be ſilent, and ſtand condemned of propagating falſe and calumnious reports.

JAMES M'NAIR.
JOHN KEITH.

To RICHARD BACHE, *Esquire*, CHAIRMAN *of the* REPUBLICAN SOCIETY.

SIR,

AS Chairman of the Republican Society, your name is ſigned to ſeveral pieces publiſhed in the late papers, which, from the ſtile and manner of them, appear to be performances of James Wilſon, Eſquire. To him be the honour or the ſhame of the conſequences which may ariſe from them. Whatever pains I was at to ſpread abroad copies of the Remonſtrance to the Honourable Houſe of General Aſſembly, I will take at leaſt ten times the pains to ſpread through every part of the State the publications ſigned by you—and from this you may form an opinion of the effects which I think they will produce.

The Republican Society had an undoubted right to adopt the ſentiments which they contain, and publiſh them to the world, if they thought proper; and, whatever may be the conſequences of thoſe publications, I ſhall ever believe that many of the members of your club meant honeſtly.

But there are ſentiments expreſſed in each of them, which come from you with a peculiar ill grace, and ſome of them affect me, both as a member of the Convention and as Secretary of the Council. For it is true, and I feel no bluſh in acknowledging it, that "my daily bread depends on my office." If there is any diſhonour ariſing from ſuch circumſtances, take your ſhare of it. For I think *you* depend on *your office* for *your daily bread*, as much as *I* do on mine. And, if there are other circumſtances in which your fate and mine have had a pretty ſtrong likeneſs, you have my conſent to name them if you pleaſe. How, then, can you, without a bluſh, charge poverty on any man as a crime? And Mr. Wilſon, who now holds up his head *ſo very high*, may, if he pleaſes, conſult his authorities for a few years back, and form an opinion concerning his title to a ſentiment of this kind to be addreſſed to him. When I conſider how many of the brave officers of our army, who have nobly defended our common country and the cauſe of liberty, depend, *honourably depend*, on the commiſſion and office which they have bravely earned by their virtue and firmneſs—men whoſe conduct does honour, not only to themſelves, but alſo to that country which their ſwords have defended—I ſay, when I conſider this circumſtance, I am aſtoniſhed that ſuch a ſentiment ſhould have been obtruded on the world by the Republican Society. For my part, I think it an honour to any man to *earn*, by a faithful diſcharge of his duty, the bread he eats, and it is peculiarly ſo in a Republican government.

It is not my intention to conſider the arguments, ſince they are to be called arguments, which have been urged by your club againſt the conſtitution. They ſhall have their full force with my full conſent. Neither is it my intention to remark upon your having quoted an oath from the conſtitution, which is not to be found in it; altho' this *pretended* quotation may be fairly urged as a full proof that the gentlemen of your ſociety have not read, with attention, the publication which they have ſigned, or, that they had not read the conſtitution with much care and circumſpection. But it is to my purpoſe to remark, that if there have been "deceivers," who have endeavoured to eſtabliſh a ſingle branch of legiſlature in the government of Pennſylvania, the members of the Convention who framed it muſt, ſurely, be taken into the number, and you cannot have forgotten that your venerable father-in-law was one of them. You muſt know, Sir, if you have given any attention to public affairs, that the Convention paid the higheſt reſpect to his opinion on this very point.* The thought occurred to me, and I was about to have aſked—Whoſe opinion, among the members of your club, *would have an equal weight in the political world?* But I correct the queſtion, and aſk—Whether the opinion of the *whole Republican Society* has a right to ſtand oppoſed to his *ſingle opinion*, and to claim equal reſpect? Let him anſwer the queſtion who chooſes to do ſo, and let it be anſwered candidly and freely. To you, Sir, I would propoſe another queſtion; Do you believe that, on this point, he was a "deceiver," and did not give his real ſentiments? Look at the elegant print † of that good old man, which you have lately received from Paris—obſerve the cheerful dignity of his countenance, juſtly copied—a picture of Patriotiſm and Philoſophy, of Virtue and of Truth—look ſteadily, recollect the original, and then anſwer the queſtion—and, having anſwered, let me aſk you further, Is there no meaning in the compliment contained in the label, lying open on the globe at his right hand, which aſcribes to him "the Conſtitution of the government of Pennſylvania?" Can you, Sir, ſee the genius of liberty, deſcending with a wreath of laurels in each hand, extend her arms as if eager to crown his venerable temples with deſerved honours: Honours deſerved by his ſucceſsful efforts to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem which ſecures liberty, equal liberty to all? The ſight warmed my heart with a generous, and, I will ſay, *an affectionate* joy. This print muſt have been intended for ſome friend of the Patriot and Philoſopher, and have been handed to you by miſtake; or, perhaps, his piercing and prophetic ſpirit foreſaw your conduct, and ſent it to you as a juſt and a needful reproof. Reflect, Sir, for one moment, and conſider how his benevolent heart muſt bleed at the inſult which you have offered him—*You*, whoſe preſent importance is ſupported by his merit. I ſay this, becauſe I think you have no pretenſions to it from any extraordinary exertions in favour of our American cauſe, or from the poſſeſſion of more than common abilities. There are, however, many conſolations to be drawn from a want of conſequence, among which you and I may ſafely reckon this as one, That neither of us are in danger of being bribed, or of being ſuſpected to have been bribed by the enemies of America—And this conſolation is within the reach of a reſpectable part of the Republican Society; but, ſuch as chooſe to reject it may do ſo without offending me, and I am ſure I do not wiſh to offend them.

Thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the politics and practice of the Britiſh court, and the characters of its late Commiſſioners in America. do not heſitate to ſay, It is not likely that Britiſh gold has been offered to one man only:—This would be aſcribing too much conſequence to that one. The idea being once raiſed, it is natural for the people to look round, and enquire whoſe conduct will juſtify a ſuſpicion againſt them. America has heard of a maxim adopted by Great-Britain, "divide and govern," and is at no loſs to judge of the meaſures which will be attempted by Britiſh emiſſaries, whenever, and in whatever ſhape they may appear among us. And it behoves every man, and every ſett of men to take care, that no part of their conduct bears too ſtrongly the marks of an attempt to divide, diſtract and weaken. As it is a comfort to the unimportant, that they are ſafe from ſuſpicions of this kind, it is the misfortune of thoſe who have very extenſive connexions, great riches, great abilities, and who are *ſuppoſed to have* great influence, to be the peculiar objects of ſuch ſuppoſitions—and more eſpecially ſuch of this character who have hung upon the ſkirts of America, and have come late and reluctantly into her meaſures, and eſpecially the CAPITAL ONE of her independance. Who, or whether any of the Members of the Republican Society, may think theſe ſentiments worth their attention, I ſhall leave to be debated and determined at a full meeting—and to others, more at large, to judge whether the conſideration *ought not* to extend into a very ſmall part of a more extenſive and important circle.

It is a truth which is not my particular buſineſs, or duty, to mention, but it is a truth which it would be uncandid to conceal from you, that I have heard it repeatedly aſked, What can, *now*, be the object of the leading Members of the Republican Society? And this obſervation has conſtantly attended the queſtion—Surely their object *cannot be* an alteration in the form of government, after they have heard the ſenſe of the people expreſſed on the ſubject in the deciſive manner in which it has been expreſſed. One ſentiment more and I have done. Let ſome cool and diſpaſſionate Member of your club look on the path in which you are treading, and count how many ſteps there remains before you, between you and the line on which is marked Conſpirators, and I ſuſpect that he will be induced to think you have gone far enough.

T. MATLACK.

** When the debate was nearly cloſed, Doctor Franklin was requeſted by the Convention to give his opinion on the point---and he declared it to be clearly and fully in favour of a legiſlature to conſiſt of a ſingle branch, as being much the ſafeſt and beſt.*

† The print here alluded to is done in a new taſte. The ſubject, probably, is the Doctor's own choice. The deſign and execution by a celebrated hand. The principal figure is the genius of Liberty deſcending---one foot on the earth---both harms fully extended, and a wreath of laurels in each hand---She is ſurrounded with light, while clouds repreſenting Ignorance and Slavery are driven back by her preſence----- Before her is a buſt of the Doctor, which ſhe is in the act of crowning with laurels---and the cauſe of her ſo doing is expreſſed---by a globe on his right hand---America in view with an olive branch bearing fruit running up it---Behind, and leaning on the globe, is the genius of the Doctor, with the ſword of juſtice and other emblems in its right hand---in its left is a ſcroll falling open upon the globe, on which is inſcribed "Conſtitution of the Government of Pennſylvania"---in front of the globe is a bundle of faſces bound with olive branches alſo bearing fruit, repreſenting future union, peace and plenty---The crowning of the buſt expreſſes the honours which will be paid to his memory---Under the baſis inſcribed, "Doctor Franklin crowned by Liberty."

Meſſieurs HALL AND SELLERS,

The following piece, extracted from the Boſton Gazette of the 8th inſtant, may, without ſenſible error, ſerve for the meridian of Philadelphia. D. C.

To the PRINTER of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

SIR,

MANY people ſeem to be alarmed to find that there are Parties amongſt us. They tell us that the ſpirit of Party has invaded our public aſſemblies, from the loweſt even to the higheſt.

Now to me it is really diverting to hear the obſervation, as if Parties, and the very ſame Parties too, had not exiſted amongſt us from the beginning of the preſent controverſy. That they have exiſted no man of reflection can for a moment doubt. That they have at all times invaded our public aſſemblies is equally certain; for it will appear, upon examination, that each Party has all along had its ſhare in the public repreſentation.

To go no further back—Did not the firſt ſtand which was made againſt the tea-act divide us into Parties? Was not the deſtruction of the tea oppoſed by a Party? And were not the authors of that buſineſs reviled by a Party? Was not the firſt meeting of Congreſs oppoſed by a Party? When Congreſs met, were not all its meaſures oppoſed and even publicly reprobated in the legiſlatures of ſome States by that Party? Was not the non-importation agreement oppoſed by a Party? And was that Party out of doors only? Was not the non-importation agreement, the non-conſumption agreement, and the firſt taking up of arms, moſt violently oppoſed both in doors and out, by a Party? Was not an *offenſive* war into Canada oppoſed, and a *defenſive* war inſiſted upon as the only juſt war, by a Party? Upon the ſame principle, was not the attempt to annoy the Britiſh trade by our privateers oppoſed, and for a long time ſuſpended, by a Party? Was this the ſame Party who now contrive to clog and diſcourage it? Was not Independency oppoſed and fatally delayed by a Party? Was not the French alliance moſt vehemently oppoſed by a Party? We have been in Parties upon all theſe and upon every other queſtion which any way related to public good: And in my opinion the very ſame Parties continue. True it is that one Party has loſt a few of their aſſociates by an open deſertion to the Britiſh; and it is no leſs true that they have ſometimes affected to change their ground, and bawl loudeſt for the very meaſures they had before oppoſed. They have been fond enough of ſeeking Employments under the very power they were attempting to deſtroy. But look at the Men! I am one of thoſe who moſt firmly believe that they remain the ſame they ever were. A Camp may change its Watchwords and its Enſigns; but it ſtill remains the ſame.

I ſay, look at the Men! Who oppoſed our Exertions in the *Beginning?* Who oppoſed the *War*, and inculcated SUBMISSION? Who oppoſed *Independency* and the *French Alliance?* And who are they now that endeavour *to make a Jobb of us?*

STEADY.

To the PUBLIC.

IT has long been expected that the *trimmers*, and ſuch of the *enemies of our country* as find themſelves under a neceſſity of remaining among us, would endeavour to regain or acquire the confidence of the good people of this country; but it was not expected that this would have been attempted very haſtily: However, as Dr. Smith has ventured to take the lead in this meaſure, the following depoſitions are publiſhed as a full anſwer to his letters to the Preſident of the State, and a proof of his *real and undiſguiſed ſentiments*—and there is reaſon to hope, that *every man of like principles* will be expoſed whenever they ſhall attempt to impoſe themſelves on an injured and inſulted country.

T. G.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

BEFORE me, Plunket Fleeſon, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace, &c. comes Peter Creſs, of the city of Philadelphia, ſaddler and harneſs-maker, and being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, That, on the day on which the attack was made by the Vigilant on the fortification at Mud-Iſland, Dr. William Smith, Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia, with a number of other people of the city of Philadelphia, was on the banks near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, viewing the attack with a large ſpy-glaſs or teleſcope—That after the firing from the round-tops of the Vigilant began and was returned from the Fort, he, the ſaid Peter Creſs, was ſtanding behind and very near the ſaid Dr. Smith, and heard him, the ſaid Doctor Smith, ſay, that *if they*, the men in the Fort meaning, *do not ſurrender, they ought every man of them to be put to the ſword*, or words to this effect—And further this deponent ſaith not.

his
PETER † CRESS.
mark.

Sworn before me, at Philadelphia, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1779. } PLUNKET FLEESON.

Pennſylvania, ſſ.

BEFORE me, Plunket Fleeſon, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Peace, &c. comes John Parker, of the city of Philadelphia, bricklayer, and being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, That, on the evening of the day on which the attack was made by the Vigilant on the Fort at Mud-Iſland, being in converſation with Peter Creſs, of the ſaid city, ſaddler and harneſs-maker, he, the ſaid Peter Creſs, told him, the deponent, that having been down on the bank near the mouth of Schuylkill, he there ſaw Doctor William Smith, and that he the ſaid Peter Creſs heard the ſaid Doctor Smith ſay, that *if the people in the Fort did not ſurrender, they ought to be every man of them put to the ſword.*—And further this deponent ſaith not.

JOHN PARKER.

Sworn before me, at Philadelphia, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1779. } PLUNKET FLEESON.

To THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been favoured with a copy of the foregoing affidavits before they went to preſs, by Mr. Secretary Matlack, at whoſe houſe or office they were drawn up; I have an opportunity to aſſure the candid public, upon my ſolemn truth, that the ſentiment aſcribed to me in the latter part of *Peter Creſs*'s affidavit never entered into my heart. He muſt, therefore, have miſtaken the words he attributes to me, which may eaſily be ſuppoſed, as he ſays he "was ſtanding *behind* me," and is beſides but very little acquainted with the Engliſh language. *Sixteen* months have ſince elapſed; and he could not, the day his affidavit is dated, tell the exact words it contained, when I waited upon him with a gentleman of reputation, to aſk what the words were. He ſays alſo, that a number of "other people of the city of Philadelphia were preſent," and yet could not tell us the name of any one of them, nor to whom I addreſſed myſelf, nor could he remember the word *teleſcope* which is in the affidavit, but called it a *glaſs as big (or pig) as his leg*.

For theſe reaſons (without any reflection on the man, though it may be ſome reflection on his *prompters*) it cannot be preſumed that for ſixteen months he could remember the identical words ſpoken, even if he were a better judge of the force and propriety of words than he is. And yet the change of a ſingle word, viz. "they *will* every man," inſtead of "they *ought* every man," would make it a very humane and *chriſtian* ſentiment, as well as more conformable to what multitudes of good men, with whom I generally converſe (ſome of whom were preſent the whole of the time alluded to) will declare to have been my invariable expreſſions, ſhould it be thought of any further conſequence to deſire their teſtimony in ſuch a matter.

The truth is, that neither myſelf, nor any of the gentlemen who were with me till I returned home, and during the whole time the teleſcope was made uſe of, can remember any converſation of the kind ſet forth in the affidavit, and I have aſked as many of them as I have been able to meet with. I went out that day at the requeſt of ſome of my formen pupils, who wiſhed the uſe of the teleſcope, and which I did not chuſe to entruſt out of my own care. Some hundreds of people were near the glaſs during my ſtay on the bank of Delaware, about a mile above the mouth of Schuylkill. We were all *citizens*, and a great diſtance from the reach of the cannon and Britiſh army. The company was *mixt*, and I believe no one who knows me will think me ſuch an *ideot* as to have uſed expreſſions on that occaſion, ſo different from what thoſe who have converſed with me moſt intimately can declare to have been my conſtant expreſſions. They are too repugnant to humanity to have been uſed by me on any occaſion. It is probable, that when accounts were circulated that preparations were making to *ſtorm the fort*, apprehenſions might be expreſſed, that in ſuch caſe the garriſon would be put to the ſword. It was a natural apprehenſion on ſuch an occaſion; but whether expreſſed by me or any other perſon then preſent, I have not yet been able to learn. What public benefit gentlemen may propoſe by *ex parte affidavits* of this kind (taken after ſuch a lapſe of time) or what weight they may have, the world will determine. What further relates to the hiſtory of theſe affidavits may be laid before the public at a future time.

WILLIAM SMITH.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, ſituated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick houſe, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two ſtories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot paſſage, and compleat cellar under the whole, a part of which is made uſe of as a kitchen; alſo a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 buſhels of grain, ſituated on the Creek, where a ſhallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain ſix or ſeven hundred buſhels of grain; there is likewiſe a ſmoke-houſe, ſtable, with a good paled garden; this ſtand is moſt pleaſantly ſituated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Cheſter-town, and in a good neighbourhood for ſelling of goods and purchaſing grain; the improvements almoſt new; this ſtand is well calculated for a merchant, and is ſuppoſed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above houſe is not ſold in ſix weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

March 23, 1779. † ISAAC CANNELL.

March 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premiſes a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indiſputable. Alſo another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the ſaid premiſes, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Suſquehanna River. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, is deſired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premiſes, who will ſhew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of ſale will be made known by

†. JOHN DUNCAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 19.

By a paper which we have received from France, *of the 11th of* December, *we have the happineſs to preſent to our readers a SPEECH of the truly great and noble* ABINGDON, *upon the Manifeſto lately publiſhed by his* Britannic *Majeſty's Commiſſioners.*

[This is the ſecond Tranſlation.]

My Lords,

THE motion made by my worthy friend the noble Marquis (Rockingham) correſponds ſo perfectly with what I think, with what I feel, that I can no longer forbear riſing to give it from the bottom of my heart my approbation and concurrence. My Lords, this motion has been made in conſequence of that ſavage ſpirit, which a proclamation of his Majeſty breathes, promulged by the Commiſſioners of the King in America! I ſay, my Lords, I will turn my eyes from this horrible manifeſto, to fix them upon thoſe perſons who were the authors of it, and who adviſed it: Yes, my Lords, a proclamation of his Majeſty, becauſe every proclamation is the proclamation of the King. Our conſtitution knows no other power from whence it can flow. But, my Lords, thoſe who are the avowed authors of it; thoſe who confeſs that they adviſed it, who, confeſſing it without ſhame, are ten times more guilty, ſince they do not bluſh at the recollection! theſe are the Counſellors, my Lords, whoſe perſonal infamy has ſullied the national character of this country; and who, robbing it of the good name it had acquired, "has made it poor indeed." My Lords, I have heard it ſaid in this Houſe, that the tomahawk and ſcalping knife were the inſtruments which God and nature have put into the hands of the Engliſh; at firſt to put to the torture, and then to maſſacre our fellow citizens! And why my Lords? Becauſe like to the Engliſh of antient times, like to our anceſtors, they have refuſed to ſubmit to ſlavery, and have thought with the magnanimity of a Roman ſoul, that *melius eſt pro patria mori, quam vitam miſeram, atque inhoneſtam degere ſervitutem.* My Lords, it is ſaid in this manifeſto, "that after having made every hoſtile attempt to prevent it, rather than permit America to be free, we will render it uſeleſs to itſelf and to its connections." This ſame proclamation has likewiſe been made within the incloſure of theſe walls, a proclamation ſhocking to my ears, ſo ſhocking, that I have wiſhed to be, it matters not what, except a Peer of this realm.

My Lords, Montaigne tells us with truth, that the ſouls of Kings and cobiers are caſt in the ſame mould. What is it then which conſtitutes the difference between the King and the cobler, between this Houſe and the loweſt claſs of people? It is, my Lords, that urbanity, it is that ſuperior civility, it is that elevation of ſoul which gives energy to every thing we think, and from whence flows as from a fountain, compaſſion for the weakneſs of human nature, that habitude of abſtaining from every kind of inſult, with reſpect to thoſe whom chance has placed below us in the chain of ſubordination. Such are the ſentiments, my Lords, which ought to inſpire and direct this Houſe: Sentiments which have been recommended with ſo much force, with ſo much addreſs, and ſo pathetically, by that model of humanity (the noble Lord who made the motion) that but little remains for me to ſay after him. I will, however, add a word by way of advice to thoſe right reverend prelates, who, in conſequence of voting in favour of meaſures contrary to the ſpirit of chriſtianity, are actually plunged up to the neck in American blood: My advice is this, "liſten to what has been ſaid, go and repent yourſelves, not in your lawn ſleeves beſmeared with blood, but in ſackcloth and aſhes." After ſome ſatyrical obſervations upon the Miniſtry, the ſpeech continues: Conſider my Lords, that that very duſt which has for ſome time been caſt in the eyes of the inhabitants of this abuſed country, is the duſt under which others hope to conceal themſelves; but thanks be to God, there remains clear ſight enough in the nation to diſtinguiſh thoſe *ſecret* criminals, and of conſequence doubly atrocious, and to purſue them until they are brought to an exemplary and merited puniſhment; criminals, who, to revenge themſelves becauſe the race of Stuarts is driven from the throne of England, have rendered that crown ſcarcely ſupportable by the Houſe of Brunſwick. He then proceeds to conſider that part of the manifeſto, which objects to the rights of Congreſs to enter into foreign treaties, and thence takes occaſion to animadvert in the ſtrongeſt terms upon the Parliament, as having aſſumed powers contrary to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and concludes in the following manner: All this, my Lords, is not the conſtitution; let the King be the King, and let the Parliament be what it is: Let the Houſe of Peers watch carefully over its privileges, which are intimately connected with the rights of the people: Let that of the Commons, which is only an aſſembly of men entruſted by the people for a limited time, preſerve likewiſe its rights, but let them not pretend in concurrence with the other branches of the legiſlature to that power which is not only a moral abſurdity, but a political lye. It is neceſſary that this ſyſtem ſhould be changed, it is neceſſary to baniſh corruption, which is its principle; let the King reign in the hearts of his people, in a free ſtate there is no other reſource: Thanks to his Miniſters, he has reigned long enough in their purſes. My Lords, I aſk pardon for the warmth which I have diſcovered upon this occaſion, but he who in times like theſe in which we live does not diſcover warmth, no longer deſerves the name of an Engliſhman, which it was once honourable to bear.

CHARLESTOWN, *February* 24.

The enemy's ſhipping at Tybee and Savannah conſiſts of the Phœnix and Fowey at Tybee, about 30 tranſports with all their ſails bent, and the Vigilant and George at Savannah. And there are three twenty-gun ſhips, the Perſeus, Daphne and Unicorn, with about 15 privateers, 3 or 4 of them brigs, the reſt ſloops, ſmall ſchooners, and boats, cruizing upon this coaſt, from New-York, New-Providence, St. Auguſtine and Savannah.

Several Dutch ſhips, full of ſoldiers from Spain, arrived at Havanna about ten days ago.

The Monmouth privateer brig, of Salem, commanded by Captain Samuel Ingerſol, arrived here laſt Sunday. The Friday preceding ſhe engaged a ſhip of twenty guns, and had ſeveral of her men wounded.

Laſt Sunday a party of the militia who were ſtationed at the lower Fort at George-Town, took a lieutenant and five men priſoners, belonging to an Engliſh privateer, who had driven a New-England veſſel aſhore and taken poſſeſſion of her.

Laſt Saturday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an empty dwelling-houſe belonging to William Tweed (who was lately caught, with ſeveral others, going over to the enemy in Georgia) which, before its progreſs could be ſtopt, conſumed that, with an adjoining houſe to the northward of it, four tenements belonging to Dr Loocock to the ſouthward, and the houſe of Mr. George Noddings to the eaſtward. There can be no doubt; from many circumſtances, that this fire was kindled by incendiaries; perhaps the ſame who had ſet fire to the ſame quarter a fortnight before, when only a few low buildings were conſumed; and ſince the burning of Mr. Kemmel and Mr. Saaſs's houſes, made two attempts on Mr. Timothy's writing office, near the State-houſe, and on a ſtable adjoining the back of it; all which were providentially diſcovered, before much damage could enſue.—Combuſtibles having been found in ſeveral other places ſince, there is too much reaſon to apprehend that the enemy have ſlipt proper perſons amongſt us, for theſe infernal purpoſes; it will therefore become every inhabitant to be extremely watchful of ſtrangers, who can give no good account of themſelves.

If the People of this State will now exert themſelves, there may ſoon be another *Burgoynade*, in the Southern Quarter of *America*.

BOSTON, *March* 8.

Friday laſt arrived here a veſſel that loaded at Guadaloup, and then proceeded to Martinico, from whence ſhe made her paſſage here in 17 days. She came out the laſt mentioned port with about 60 French and 20 American trading veſſels, under convoy of four French frigates; from whence it is evident that the Count d'Eſtaing could not be blocked up at Martinico, as has been reported.

By the above veſſel we learn, that the French and Britiſh naval powers in the Weſt-Indies are nearly upon a balance; that the Admirals Byron and Barrington were at St. Lucia, and the ſquadron of Count d'Eſtaing was then at Martinico; and that one of his cruizers had lately captured a Britiſh frigate; that the two fleets had been in ſight of each other, when a frigate from each ſide met, and afterwards both fleets took different courſes without coming to an engagement; that the privateer ſloop Revenge (reported to have been loſt) had lately ſent a valuable prize into a ſafe port in the Weſt-Indies.

In the ſaid veſſel alſo came diſpatches addreſſed to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Philadelphia.

It is now acknowledged, even in Rivington's Gazette, that the conduct of the Dutch towards the Court of London is equivocal, and that it is uncertain what part they will take ſhould the war continue and become more general. The truth is, that the Dutch are determined to become carriers for France and Spain, and to enter into a war with Britain, rather than give up ſuch a commercial advantage: This is alſo the truth reſpecting Sweden and Denmark.

HARTFORD, March 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp to his friend in this town, dated February 28.

"Dr. Wetherſpoon, a Member of Congreſs, has juſt arrived here. The news he brought with him from Philadelphia, and of which he ſaid Congreſs had received *authentic* and *official* letters was, That Spain had declared her intention of ſupporting the alliance already formed between the States and the Court of France—That the King of the two Sicilies had requeſted from our Plenipotentiaries at the French Court a deſcription of the American flag, that he might pay due reſpect to it, and that our veſſels may receive free ingreſs and egreſs to and from his ports:---That the Empreſs of Ruſſia had refuſed to contribute her aid either in men or money in order to carry on the war in this country; and that the city of Amſterdam had remonſtrated to the States-General reſpecting the injuries done to their trade by the Court of Great-Britain, and had requeſted that a free courſe of trade might be opened and admitted with theſe United States."

CHATHAM *(New-Jerſey) March* 16.

We have advice, via Staten-Iſland, from good authority, that the officers of the regiment of New-York Voluntiers have wrote to ſome of their friends in that State, from Georgia, that they have received a ſevere drubbing from General Lincoln, that they had loſt many officers and men, and were then at the water ſide ready to embark.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated March 21.

"Indian corn has fallen rapidly all over the country; it has been ſold as high as twenty-five pounds per barrel, and is now ſelling at fifteen pounds. Flour muſt ſoon follow if the embargo is not taken off."

Monday, the 22d inſtant, a ſnow and a tranſport ſhip were caſt away upon Brigantine Beach. The ſnow is called the Molly, belonging to Boſton, Captain's name not known, and was bound from Baltimore to Amſterdam, but was taken about 25 leagues to the northward of Cape Charles by the Delaware, a Britiſh frigate, when Mr. Douglaſs, Midſhipman, was ſent prize-maſter, with ſix ſeamen, who took to the boat and ſaved themſelves. They were brought here priſoners laſt Saturday. The mate of the ſnow, who was the only perſon on board belonging to the former crew, remains with her, in order to take care of her and the cargoe.

The tranſport ſhip is called the Mermaid, belonging to Whitehaven, in England. She was bound from Halifax to New-York, with a number of troops on board, chiefly Highlanders. We hear, that there were 170 perſons on board, of whom only 40 were ſaved. The Captain of the tranſport was drowned.

Yeſterday arrived here the privateer ſchooner Addiſon, Captain Craig, from a cruiſe, during which he took the following veſſels, viz. The ſloop Phœnix, Capt. Harding, from New-York for St. Auguſtine; he landed the Captain, ſix hands, a ſerjeant, thirteen Heſſians, two women, and ſome horſes on the Iſle of Thera, and burnt the veſſel; the brig Lettice, a prize to the Britiſh privateer Sir Peter Parker; he alſo retook the brig William, Capt. Seymour, which he burnt: After which he took and carried into South-Carolina the privateer ſchooner Shirk, Capt. Mott, of St. Auguſtine; and on Sunday laſt, off our Capes, he fell in with the privateer Biſhop, of New-York, from whom, after a ſmart bruſh, he retook the ſloop Freemaſon, late Capt. Joſeph Wood, with pork, corn, &c. from North-Carolina for the Weſt-Indies, which he has brought in with him.

In CONGRESS, *March* 29, 1779.

Whereas the Bahama Iſlands are now garriſoned by and under the military government of the King of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of the ſaid Iſlands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed veſſels for cruiſing on the coaſts of theſe United States, and that ſuch privateers and armed veſſels have actually captured divers veſſels, the property of the citizens of theſe States, on the coaſt of South-Carolina:

Reſolved, That the reſolution of Congreſs of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, ſo far as it relates to the ſaid Bahama Iſlands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this reſolution held void.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The Members of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock.

Errata in the Addreſs publiſhed by the Republican Society.—Sixteenth paragraph, line the fifth, inſtead of the words "not to do or ſay any thing, directly or indirectly," *read* "not to do any thing, directly or indirectly;" *the words* "or ſay" *being an error in copying.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE extravagant prices at preſent demanded for every article uſed in the Printing buſineſs, as well as for neceſſaries of life, oblige the Publiſhers of the Philadelphia Newspapers to advance their prices alſo---the ſingle paper to *Two Shillings and Six-pence*, and *Two Shillings* by the quantity. This advance may be thought by ſome an extraordinary one, but cannot be looked upon in that light by the man who duly conſiders the matter. By the neceſſaries of life alone, not the luxuries, we wiſh to regulate our prices; and when News-papers ceaſe to bring a price in proportion to Bread and Beef, we muſt quit printing them.

THOMAS BRADFORD.
JOHN DUNLAP.
HALL AND SELLERS.

THE Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the *Pennſylvania Gazette* will be furniſhed according to agreement; but no Subſcription will be taken in future under *Five Pounds per annum*.

HALL AND SELLERS.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thouſand, in ſnug Binding, are now ready for SALE,

At BELL's Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their General Meeting on Monday next, the 5th of April, at the Coffee-Houſe, at the 6th Hour.

TO COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Poll*y. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Dawill's Old Woodcock*.

Wildair was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire's Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1779.

STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſtable of Chriſtian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, the following deſcribed HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is ſcarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, ſhod all round, paces, has two galled ſpots, one on each ſide.

A white Horſe, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near ſide, has a black cloud on the near ſide of his face, his ſhoes taken off yeſterday.

A brown Horſe, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſtar in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each ſide, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, ſhod before, and is very lively under the ſaddle.

Alſo ſtolen, a Britiſh light-horſeman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holſters, and a blue oil-cloth ſaddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever ſecures the above Horſes, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horſes. †

JOHN DEAN, BOOKBINDER,

Again carries on his Buſineſs, in the Corner Houſe, in Lætitia-Court and Black-Horſe-Alley.

AS he had the pleaſure to pleaſe ſuch Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly employed him in the various branches of the French, Italian, and Engliſh methods of Binding and Gilding; likewiſe account books ruled and bound in vellum, parchment, and leather, reſpectfully ſolicits their former favours. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as pleaſe to favour him with their commands, he hopes will not think their work the worſe, if done by one that ſerved America under his Excellency General Waſhington, in the moſt hazardous part of the war, in 1776 and 1777.

N. B. As he means at preſent to be unincumbered with any other buſineſs than Bookbinding alone, ſuch as employ him may expect to have their work done with the greateſt neatneſs and diſpatch.

Said DEAN wants an APPRENTICE. As the Bookbinding buſineſs promiſes as fair for a genteel livelihood as any other trade in this ſtate, ſuch parent who is willing to bind a ſon may expect to have him taught his trade in REALITY.

Alſo two JOURNEYMEN will meet with generous wages and conſtant employmen. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tueſday, the ſecond inſtant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white ſpot in her forehead, large horns, a white ſtreak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by

GEORGE CLINE.

¶ *March* 8, 1779.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a griſt-mill with an excellent ſtream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley townſhip, well known by the name of Schuylkill mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Eſquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a ſhallop may come up to the mill door, with a thouſand buſhels of grain; an inexhauſtible quantity of mud, of the beſt quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very ſmall expence; likewiſe an excellent quarry may be opened of the beſt building ſtone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where veſſels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a ſtone. Its beautiful ſituation on the river is ſufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of buſineſs.

JOSEPH JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the Firſt of April, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county,

TWO valuable MARES, cows, ſheep, and ſwine; a cart, and a pair of large oxen; a waggon almoſt new, plough, harrow, gears, mens and womens ſaddles; a large ten plate ſtove; alſo a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at ten o' clock. where due attendance will be given by EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

*** Said *Bartholomew* hath on hand about 2000 weight of ſoal leather, of the beſt quality, for ſale.---All thoſe that are indebted to him on book, are deſired to pay off their accounts in three weeks from this ninth day of March, 1779. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o' clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three HANDS, who can be well recommended and are perfectly acquainted with the Caſting Buſineſs; advantageous Terms will be offered, by applying to JOHN NANCARROW, at ABRAHAM MITCHELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. WANTED alſo, a Quantity of broken Iron Caſtings, for which a handſome Price will be given. Enquire as above, or at the STEEL-FURNACE, the Corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, a ſober Man, that underſtands the Buſineſs, in all its Branches; ſuch a one will meet with good Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet; or to Meſſieurs STYNER and CIST, at their Printing-Office in Second-ſtreet. †

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN THOMSON, late of Cheltenham Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the Subſcriber, living in ſaid Townſhip; and all thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by SAMUEL LEECH, Adminiſtrator.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST about a Fortnight ago, between this City and Neſhaminy-Ferry, Part of a Sheet of Continental Money, containing about Four Hundred Dollars; any Perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to the Subſcriber in Reading, or to BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, at Frankford, ſhall have the above Reward. PETER ASTON, Com. Purchaſes.

March 23, 1779.

AT the ſubſcriber's SCHOOL, in *Lætitia-Court*, Philadelphia, *Children* and *Youth* are taught, as uſual, the modern *Elements* of *Speech*; the *Principles* of *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, and *Mathematics* in general; the *Practice* of *Surveying*, and *Navigation* in particular; and *Foreigners* alſo, inſtructed in the *United States' vernacular*, with grammatical propriety:---By his *Friends'* obliged, and the *Public's* devoted ſervant, JOHN HEFFERNAN. ¶

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, by the ſubſcribers, on the 27th of February laſt, a certain *John Kinney*, as he called himſelf, of a middle ſtature, with ſome grey hairs in his head; wore a brown old faſhioned coat, and a greyiſh cloth waiſtcoat, made in the faſhion. As he was conducting from the magiſtrate to goal he made his eſcape from the conſtable, and left behind him two calico gowns and a petticoat, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the owners of which are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts, by MICHAEL MOYER, ISRAEL TENNIS. ¶

Whoever ſecures ſaid *Kinney* in goal, on giving notice to the above perſons, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown MARE, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever has loſt the ſaid mare, may have her again, paying reaſonable charges, on application to ¶ JOHN WAGGONER.

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel; COFFEE by the Barrel, and two Caſes of beſt JESUIT's BARK; to be ſold by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who gives the higheſt Price for BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Commiſſioners at Paris, for Intereſt due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

THE SLOOP *HARLEQUIN*, Captain PADDOCK, and the SLOOP *DOVE*, Captain SWAIN, then lying at *Bordentown, October* 23, 1777, it being General Orders, their Sails and Rigging were moved to *Eaſton*, for which Receipts were given by the Quarter-Maſter there, a ſmall Part thereof has been ſince found in this City, and there are ſtill miſſing eight Caſks, containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H, and four Coils of Rigging, ſame Mark; alſo four or five Caſks of Rigging and Blocks, marked S. D. B. a Sloop's Foreſail, and ſome Coils of Rigging, ſame Mark; one Square Sail left at *Bordentown*, in the Cellar of *John Imlay*, Eſq; marked S. D. B.

In *May* laſt the Sloop *Dove* was burnt, in a ſmall Creek that empties into *Croſſwick*'s Creek, near *Bordentown*, her Anchors, Cables, Shrouds, Maſt, &c. fell in the Water, ſince which they have been taken away from thence. Any Perſon giving Information of the above to the Subſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded. JOSIAH HUGHES, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet. ¶

Philad. March 17, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half ſtory brick kitchen, pleaſantly ſituated, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; the houſe is 16 feet 9 inches front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on the roof, well ſecured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor. The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor. The lot is the ſame width of the houſe, and 100 feet deep, clear of groundrent. The houſe and kitchen are inſured in caſe of accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-alley. †

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a French ſervant lad, named *Peter Domonick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion, black hair, is very ſaucy when in company; had on when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, ſilver buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again without incumbrance, ſhall be paid the above reward, by JACOB DUFFIELD.

March 1, 1779. ¶

Germantown, February 24, 1779.

WAS left in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-day CLOCKS, one with a walnut caſe, the other mahogany, maker's name of one *Auguſtine Neiſer, Germantown*, the other having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle between the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the face where the moon is commonly repreſented, and no maker's name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dreſſing-table with eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws, two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with eagles claws, one carved; one walnut high cheſt with drawers carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two walnut deſks with book-caſes, one ditto without; ſix mahogany chairs carved, ſix ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, ſix walnut ditto plain; one eaſy chair, covered with green damaſk; three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windſor ditto, ſix ditto ſmaller ſize, ſix low back ditto, and three dozen and an half plain chairs, with ruſh bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large looking-glaſſes, four ſmall ditto, four dozen and an half gilt and plain pictures, ſix hiſtory pieces of painting, two ſmall family portraits, and four maps; one pair ſmall globes, with green caſes; a houſe organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting burning glaſſes; one large cheſt, with cloaths and linen; three feather beds, and five bedſteads; ſome mens and womens wearing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and glaſs; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen furniture, viz. five braſs kettles, of different ſizes, from one to 16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a ſtew-pan and ſkillet, two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron ſtoves, and two ſix-plate ditto; ſix camp ſtools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-mills; ſix fire-buckets; two mens ſaddles, two bridles, two ſide ſaddles, and the harneſs belonging to a ſleigh; three copper ſtills, and one iron ditto; one large and four ſmall braſs ſcales and weights; two pair ſteelyards; three large iron mortars, one ſmall ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one ſmall ditto, ſeven marble ditto, of different ſizes, a number of retorts and receivers of different dimenſions, with all the utenſils belonging to the Labaratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. ſaws, hatchets, chizles, augers, &c. all the implements of huſbandry, belonging to the place; the whole medical ſhop furniture, prepared medicines, drugs, &c. four groſs of large and ſmall bottles empty; a number of large and ſmall ſtone jugs and jars; an elegant collection of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between ſix and ſeven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, being a collection of phyſical and hiſtorical authors, &c. two ſkeletons, with a variety of anatomical preparations, &c. a ſmall perſpective ſhew, with 30 different pieces, viz. Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were taken away, or deſtroyed, except a few articles of the houſhold furniture which were returned.

All perſons having any of the above enumerated articles in their poſſeſſion, are requeſted to return them to the ſubſcriber, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are ſecreted after this requeſt, and the perſons ſo ſecreting them are detected, they may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law, by CHARLES BENSELL.

N. B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the doors and cloſets of the ſaid houſe. The flower-garden was alſo robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were ſold in Philadelphia by the perſons. The purchaſers are requeſted to inform me thereof, that ſuch wicked practices may be puniſhed for the preſent, and prevented in future. ¶ 16.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well recommended, to ſerve on the Nightly Watch, and engage with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they ſhall receive good wages. Any ſuch willing to ſerve in that ſtation, are deſired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Conſtable. ¶

Briſtol Townſhip, March 10, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ſome time in the month of December, in the year 1777, juſt after the Britiſh troops made their excurſion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their encampments, in the townſhip of Abington, near the place commonly called Jenken's-town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a chocolate colour, with hoop-iron-binding round the wheels. Any perſon having loſt the ſame, by applying to JONATHAN WILLIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the firſt ſaid townſhip, ſeven miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property. ¶

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A large and freſh aſſortment juſt opened, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, who can aſſure his cuſtomers and the public, that they are equal in quality to any heretofore imported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,	Manna,
Camphor,	Magneſia Alba,
Calomel,	Sago,
Cantharides,	Pearl Barley,
Gum Arabic,	Salop,
Jeſuits Bark,	Beſt Sweet Oil,
Jalap,	Daffy's Elixir,
Ipecacuana,	Bateman's Drops,
Sena,	Anderſon's Pills,
Tartar Emetic,	Hooper's Ditto,
Opium,	Hemet's Pearl Eſſence for
Glauber and Epſom Salt,	the Teeth and Gums,
Flowers of Chamomile,	Milk of Roſes,
Flour of Sulphur,	Eau de Luce,
Cream of Tartar,	Eſſence of Peppermint,
Roman Vitriol,	Balſam of Honey, &c. &c.

A conſiderable Allowance will be made to ſuch as take a Quantity. SHARP DELANY.

N. B. Medicine Cheſts for Ships and private Families put up with proper Directions.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of laſt week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with white hairs, ſome white hairs in her forehead, has two ſaddle marks cloſe to her ſhoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal, and had a ſucking foal when ſhe went away; trots neat, carries her head and tail well, has a ſwitch tail, pretty ſhort, not ſhod, her mane falls to the off ſide, branded in the hair GH, three-quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, neat and ſtraight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail, which may be altered, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots heavy, and ſhuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken to any uſe, ſtrong made, fit for gears, riſing three years old, 15 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid mares, if ſtrayed, and brings them to me, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares alone, ſhall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, or to *Robert Erwin*, Carter. § GEORGE HARDING.

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their tranſcendent Excellency in the deſtroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they paſs through the ſmalleſt Paſſages of the Body, and purge away thoſe ropy and ſlimy Humours, which are the Cauſe of thoſe pernicious Vermin, and the Source of many other Diſorders; they are one of the beſt Purges in the whole World for groſs-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild, ſafe and pleaſant; they wonderfully cleanſe the Bowels of all ſtiff and clammy Humours which ſtop up the Parts, and prevent the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made Blood, which is often the Caſe with Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, ſtinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewiſe ſettled Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tetters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood and Skin reſtored to its original Purity and Smoothneſs; they purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure all Obſtructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They at once ſtrike at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy, and entirely deſtroy it, and all ſcorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, ſo as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both Taſte and Sight as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by theſe Plums cured a great many Children of Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Diſtempers are very common and troubleſome to Families, and the Want of theſe Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Conſtitutions.

Theſe Plums enrich and ſweeten the whole Maſs of Blood, carry off all groſs, corrupt and putrid Humours and create a freſh and healthy Complexion in ſuch as are affected by any putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleanſing the Reins of Slime: It expels Wind, and is a ſovereign Medicine in the Colick and Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off ſour Vapours, which occaſion many Diſorders in the Head. It opens all Obſtructions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder, cauſes a good Appetite, and helps Digeſtion. It hath been found wonderfully ſucceſsful to ſuch Perſons as are going into Chronical Diſtempers, as Aſthmas, Phthiſics, or Shortneſs of Breath, Dropſies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Perſons are ſatisfied, that the Medicine which works upon ſuch Humours will almoſt reach any Diſtemper, if not too far gone, ſince Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diſeaſes; therefore no better Phyſic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and Conſtitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. Theſe Plums are highly ſerviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20 Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY

NICHOLAS BROOKS, *in* PHILADELPHIA, *at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door above Black-Horſe-Alley.*

SIGNS of WORMS.

PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Noſe, Hollowneſs of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when aſleep, Dulneſs, Pains and Heavineſs in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often ſtarting, loſt Appetite, ſwell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirſts, the Body decay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, ſtinking Breath.

Likewiſe may be had, Keyſer's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil, or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Aſtmatic Elixir, and moſt Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſhop window of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 28th of February laſt, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and eaſily ſeen when held in the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a conſiderable time to be coloured again, and the preſſing partly all out of the one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and ſecuring the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth alone, by MICHAEL CONRAD. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Lower-Dublin townſhip, ſome time laſt month, a certain lad about 19 years of age, named *James Cooper*, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain; he worked ſome time at the wheel-wright's buſineſs. Whoever will take up the ſaid *Cooper*, and put him in any goal in this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Conſtable, near Buſſeltown. *March* 11, 1779. ¶

Salem County, New-Jerſey, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subſcribers are determined to petition the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next Sitting, for Redreſs in the Grievance complained of, by the Loſs of Henry Janes's Will.

† ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 17th of October, a RED AND WHITE ſpotted BULL, ſuppoſed to be three years old laſt graſs. The owner is deſired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of Uwchland aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, of Haverford.

March 10, 1779. ¶ GRIFFITH DAVIS.

Sinking Spring, Berks County, March 15, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this inſtant, a certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks county, about 23 years of age, well ſet, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born, of German extraction, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German, very fond of horſes and horſe-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Adam Moyer, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be delivered up to his bail, ſhall receive the above reward, from ¶ HENRY DECKER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weſt's place, in Kenſington, on the 15th day of February 1779, a middle-ſized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are alſo white, has a ſtar in her forehead and large horns; ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

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